

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Paris, Saturday-Sunday, April 23-24, 1994

No. 34,570

NATO'S NEW ULTIMATUM

Serbs Press Attacks, Then Talk Truce

By Craig R. Whitney

BRUSSELS — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization on Friday warned Bosnian Serb forces that they would face air strikes against heavy weapons and "other military targets" within 20 kilometers of the besieged eastern Bosnian city of Gorazde unless they immediately stopped their attacks.

The allies also agreed to an American proposal giving the Serbs until 2:01 A.M. Sunday (0001 GMT) to pull their forces back 3 kilometers (about 2 miles) from the center of the city and allow free access to its 65,000 mainly Muslim refugees by United Nations forces, humanitarian relief convoys, and medical teams.

But NATO air forces could be authorized to strike before the Sunday deadline if the Serbs keep shelling Gorazde, allied officials emphasized.

[NATO was poised to widen the ultimatum to protect all UN-designated "safe areas" in Bosnia and to impose exclusion zones around them so that Serbian forces would have to

withdraw, news agencies reported, quoting alliance sources. These areas include Tuzla, Zepa, Bihać and Srebrenica.

[The alliance later added to the Gorazde ultimatum, threatening the Serbs with air strikes unless they withdrew heavy guns from 20 kilometers around Gorazde by early Wednesday.

[Earlier, the NATO secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, said that he did not expect its threat of air strikes against Serbs to escalate the war.]

As positions appeared to harden in the conflict, there were reports from Belgrade that the Bosnian Serbs had agreed late Friday to a cease-fire around Gorazde. Yasushi Akashi, the top UN official in the former Yugoslavia, said after talks that the truce was to take effect at noon Saturday.

But there were other signs of defiance:

- Bosnian Serb forces resumed shelling Gorazde on Friday after a lull and after the ultimatum was declared, UN officials said.
- Yugoslavia's foreign minister warned that

with further NATO action, "the possibility that Serbia becomes involved is a reality."

The United States pressed for an early decision on measures to end the attacks on Gorazde before the city fell.

American officials said the United States did not succeed in getting the allies to agree as part of the initial decision on Gorazde to require the Serbs later to withdraw their forces from the 20-kilometer zone around it. Now did it get allied backing for a proposal to let NATO military commanders decide on their own authority, without UN approval, what targets to hit within the zone.

"The murderous, barbaric attacks against the defenseless civilians of Gorazde are an outrage," Mr. Wörner said. "Still today the shelling has continued. Half measures will not do."

"It is now up to the Bosnian Serbs to heed these demands, or they will face serious consequences."

President Bill Clinton applauded the alliance's moves. "This decision provides NATO forces with greater authority to respond to

Bosnian Serb attacks," he said in Washington. "The Bosnian Serbs should not doubt NATO's willingness to act."

NATO officials did not specify what military targets would be hit beyond the heavy weapons — tanks, artillery pieces, and mortars — they have had authority to strike, if the UN asked them to, since last summer. Asked if the bridges the Serbs use to get reinforcements and supplies across the Drina River to the war zone could be bombed, the U.S. delegate to NATO, Robert C. Hunter, said, "Only military targets," deliberately leaving them unclear.

Officers in NATO's Southern Europe command in Naples also said Friday night that they expected to receive a detailed list of targets from the alliance's military committee.

But NATO officials in Brussels said that no targets on the eastern side of the river, on Serbian territory, even within the 20-kilometer zone, would be hit. Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said Thursday that strikes against military objectives in Serbia might be considered later.

The decision came on a day when the Serbs continued their shelling of Gorazde, with tank fire hitting a building housing UN offices and a Red Cross refugee center. On Thursday, in what UN officials said was the worst day of shelling so far in the city, 97 people were killed.

NATO governments, all facing mounting pressure from their constituents to do something besides just stand by and watch the slaughter in Gorazde, seemed to be hoping the mere threat of wider bombing would persuade the Serbs to halt their advance on Gorazde, just as a NATO ultimatum in February persuaded them to stop the shelling of Sarajevo then. The Serbs said they agreed to turn over their heavy weapons in Sarajevo to UN control because the Russians had asked them to.

Pressure from the European allies on the United States to continue parallel efforts to reach a diplomatic settlement remained strong at Friday's meeting, which was held at NATO's headquarters outside Brussels. The allies also called on the Bosnian government forces in

Gorazde not to try to use NATO protection to launch a military offensive of their own.

NATO officials said that Russia, whose leader has called for a summit meeting of American, Russian, UN and European Union negotiators within the next month, would be kept closely informed of Friday's decision.

American officials here described the decision on Gorazde as the direct result of a Clinton administration initiative.

The UN has imposed an economic and strategic embargo on Serbia for its support of Serbian nationalist attacks on Croatian and Muslim areas on Bosnia since 1992, but the United States did not succeed in winning support from the allies to lift the arms embargo on all of what used to be Yugoslavia for the Bosnian Muslims.

And despite an American attempt to short-circuit UN control over air strikes, the NATO military commander in charge of air operations over Bosnia, Admiral Leighton Smith, an

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After-Election Fears Shake South Africans

Indians, Fearful of a Black Takeover, Are Turning to the Party of Apartheid

By Kenneth B. Noble

PHOENIX, South Africa — There was nothing obviously threatening about the three black women who knocked on Neel Rajoo's door last month and said they were looking for work.

Although she had no use for another housekeeper, Mrs. Rajoo, 46, a shop clerk of Indian descent, offered them a seat and some water.

"They were very well dressed and very educated and spoke perfect English," Mrs. Rajoo said.

Then, matter-of-factly, as though she were buying a packet of gum, one of the women placed a two-rupee coin — about 60 cents — into her empty cup.

This, she said, was a deposit on Mrs. Rajoo's house. They would return after election day, she added, to take possession of what was rightfully theirs.

Odd encounters like this one have been reported with increasing frequency in the last few months here, part of a campaign that appears to be organized but remains mysterious in its origins.

For Mrs. Rajoo, however, there was no mystery in the message: blacks are poised to seize not only power but just about anything else they want, confident that the future black government will do little to stop them.

That explains why she and her sister Kogee, 47, who live together in a comfortable two-story house in one of South Africa's few racially mixed residential areas, say they expect to cast their vote for the National Party, the investors and enforcers of apartheid.

"I've lived and worked with blacks all my life, and I've always supported their struggle and supported the African National Congress," Mrs. Rajoo said. "But now we're scared. When we look at the blacks, whether it is the ANC or Inkatha, all we see is violence and fighting."

The Rajoo's radical shift in allegiances illustrates the extraordinary changes under way here on the outskirts of Durban, a port city and commercial center of Natal Province and home to the largest concentration of Indians outside of India. They account for about 3 percent of South Africa's population of 35 million.

In yet another reverberation from the col-

lapse of South Africa's apartheid system, the bulk of the Indian community, once considered a natural ally of the black opposition, is now inclined to support the National Party, according to recent polls and regional analyses.

For years, South Africa's 1 million Indians have faced a quandary. They are resented by many blacks, who see them as exploitative outsiders who treat Africans with condescension, if not outright disdain, yet they have never been accepted by whites.

At the same time, people of Indian descent have been at the forefront of those opposed to the apartheid system.

Perhaps most telling, Mohandas K. Gandhi, who spent two decades here around the start of the century, established the Natal Indian Congress, now the oldest political organization in the country and among the first to mount organized resistance to the policies of successive white governments that disenfranchised blacks.

By most accounts, Gandhi took little interest in blacks, but his theories powerfully influenced the African National Congress, which was founded in 1912 and retained a creed of nonviolence for nearly half a century. Nelson Mandela, the ANC president, has regularly invoked Gandhi as his spiritual mentor.

Given the Indian community's long history in the black resistance struggle, analysts initially assumed that Indians would line up squarely behind the black-dominated political parties, mostly the African National Congress but also the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party in Natal.

But lately there appears to be a clear shift of support in the Indian community toward the National Party.

ANC officials deny any signs of disaffection from potential Indian voters.

"I just don't believe that," said Jacob Zuma, the ANC's senior official in Natal. "We have people out in the community, and we know that the Indians are strongly behind us."

But others reject this argument. Among those who believe that the National Party is likely to win big, among Indians is Mahmood Rajah, a former member of the disbanded three-chamber parliament, which

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Prime Minister Hosokawa, right, greeting his successor, Foreign Minister Hata, after the coalition chose him Friday.

Hata Is Unlikely To Move Boldly

Experience May Hamper Next Japanese Leader

By Steven Brull

TOKYO — Japan's next prime minister, Tsutomu Hata, is committed to economic reform and is better equipped than his predecessor to get things done. But it is unlikely that he will throw open Japan's markets or censure bureaucrats opposed to sweeping deregulation.

Unlike his predecessor, Morihiro Hosokawa, who had little experience in national politics before becoming prime minister, Mr. Hata, 58, has been a member of the Diet, or parliament, for 25 years and has served as minister of agriculture, finance and, most recently, foreign affairs. Yet the wealth of bureaucratic and business connections he has built up impose obligations that could limit his ability to make bold moves. He also will be hampered by the fractiousness of the multiparty coalition that has governed Japan since last year.

"Hata's an improvement over Hosokawa in that the government will function better," said a Western government official. "Yet the fundamental discontinuity of the coalition persists and we can't see bold policies coming out."

The contentious two-week process that resulted in Mr. Hata's nomination Friday as the governing coalition's candidate clears the way for one important economic step: passage, most likely by the end of May, of the national budget for the fiscal year that began this month. The fate of the budget had clouded the outlook for Japan's economy, which is expected to muster less than 1 percent growth this year.

The bickering and betrayal evident as the coalition's leaders first considered, then abandoned, an alliance with Michio Watanabe of the conservative Liberal Democrats highlighted deep differences in personalities and policies that are likely to hinder Mr. Hata's hand.

In the platform supporting Mr. Hata's nomination, the Socialist coalition members' objections to raising consumption taxes were papered over in fuzzy language. Many economists believe raising such taxes is crucial to overhauling the tax system so that it can cope with the rapidly aging society.

The platform postpones a decision on taxes until the end of the year, but that will be too late for Tokyo to offer specific commitments at the meeting of the Group of Seven leading industrial nations in Naples in July.

The United States, hoping to see Japan's economy grow faster and suck in more imports, wants Tokyo to extend this year's cuts in income taxes for several years without increasing consumption taxes. But the Finance Ministry opposes the extension without a promise to finance the cuts with higher consumption taxes down the road. The standoff makes it more likely that Japan will offer instead to reflate its economy by

See JAPAN, Page 5

U.S. Might Go Outside UN for Sanctions on North Korea

By R. Jeffrey Smith

TOKYO — Secretary of Defense William J. Perry warned Friday that the United States would seek to impose some form of economic sanctions against North Korea next month if the country failed to allow a satisfactory international inspection of its planned removal of spent fuel from a nuclear reactor.

Mr. Perry said senior South Korean and Japanese government officials had assured him of their support for such a move. He also said that if China, a close ally of North Korea, blocked UN Security Council approval of any sanctions, Washington would still try to enlist other nations in an embargo of trade with North Korea.

His statements were prompted by U.S. concern about North Korea's statement in a letter to the International Atomic Energy Agency this week that the spent fuel in a five-megawatt nuclear reactor at the Yongbyon complex north of Pyongyang will soon be withdrawn.

U.S. officials say the fuel contains enough plutonium for the North to produce four to five nuclear weapons. It is suspected that it may already possess one or two such weapons.

North Korea's letter said that inspectors of the UN agency were welcome to witness the fuel withdrawal process to ensure that the plutonium was not diverted to nuclear arms. But it did not say how much access the inspectors could have or how long they could continue to monitor the fuel after it was withdrawn and placed in storage.

U.S. officials said Mr. Perry's remark was meant to give the agency leverage in talks with North Korean officials aimed at reaching a detailed agreement on the inspection. They said they expected the agency to demand not only that the fuel be subject to continuous monitoring, but also that sampling be allowed to determine how long it had been in the reactor's core. They said that such an analysis could shed light on how much plutonium had already been extracted from spent reactor fuel.

"It is very clear that the IAEA believes that they need more than physical presence" while the spent fuel is being removed, Mr. Perry said.

If North Korea blocks the new inspection, Mr. Perry said, the United States will ask the United Nations to impose sanctions on North Korea. On the question of whether China, a permanent member of the UN Security Council,

would veto the U.S. proposal, he said, "I would not want to go out on a limb."

But if the United Nations was "not able to agree," Mr. Perry said, "we would then seek a way of imposing a multinational sanctions."

He added that any sanctions would be imposed in phases, with the first phase likely to be of modest scope and lacking a "harsh" system of enforcing compliance.

Mr. Perry said that if North Korean actions made sanctions appear likely, he would take steps to improve the readiness of U.S. forces and request "comparable actions" by South Korea. He declined to elaborate, but other officials said additional U.S. troops and military equipment might be sent to South Korea and forces of both countries put on a higher state of alert.

Kiosk

Coma Deepens, Family at Nixon's Side

NEW YORK (AP) — Former President Richard Nixon lay near death Friday from the worsening damage of the stroke he suffered on Monday. "He's in a very deep coma, still in the intensive care unit," said a spokeswoman for New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. She said Mr. Nixon's

daughters, Tricia Nixon Cox and Julie Nixon Eisenhower, were with him. Two Marine sergeants were standing by to serve as honor guard when he dies.

Mr. Nixon, 81, slipped into unconsciousness after developing swelling of the brain, a potentially deadly complication.

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3,648.68	110.98

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Lone Norwegian Reaches the North Pole

By Steve Vogel

OSLO — Boerge Ousland was carrying Jimi Hendrix, Herman Hesse and a 44-megawatt to the North Pole, but not a whole lot else. There were no traveling companions, no dogs pulling his sledge, not even airplanes dropping supplies.

The Norwegian reached the North Pole on Friday, a colleague tracking his progress said here, thereby becoming the first person ever to reach the pole alone and without any help.

Mr. Ousland, a 31-year-old North Sea diver, set off on skis from Cape Artichsky on the northern tip of Siberia on March 2. Since then he has dragged his sledge nearly 600 miles (1,000 kilometers) over some of the most difficult and dangerous territory on Earth. "He has reached the pole and sent a satellite transmission saying 'Expedition ended. Want pick-up,'" said his spokesman, Hans Christian Erlandsen.

"This is an unmerciful place to be," Mr. Ousland said in a radio contact Wednesday, when he was about 20 miles from the pole. He reported that his face was so swollen by the cold that he was

having difficulty opening his eyes when he wakes. On Tuesday, he said, he almost fell through a crack into the polar sea.

In Mr. Erlandsen's office in Oslo, where Mr. Ousland's progress was recorded via satellite, a map on a computer screen showed a line bearing down on the North Pole at the astounding rate of more than 11 miles a day.

"He's quite exhausted, I think, feeling the psychological strain of it all," said his mother, Ingrid Ousland, after her son signed off the radio Wednesday. "He's really looking forward to getting to the pole and being finished with the whole thing."

Mr. Ousland's expedition is a national sensation in Norway, where storied polar explorers such as Fridtjof Nansen and Roald Amundsen are still heroes. There have been almost daily newspaper reports tracking his progress. A television crew was on hand to record his 6-year-old son's birthday party this month in Oslo.

Teams of Norwegian reporters have already flown to Resolute in the Canadian Arctic, along with Mr. Ousland's father and best friend, and

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A Real Live Toon Goes Splat

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERLIN — An extortionist who captured Germany's imagination by borrowing ideas from a cartoon character to outwit the police was captured on Friday as he stepped out of a phone booth in eastern Berlin, police sources said.

According to the sources, the 44-year-old man, dubbed "Dagobert" after the Uncle Scrooge character in the German version of Walt Disney's Donald Duck cartoons, had confessed to trying to extort 1.5 million marks (\$900,000) from the country's biggest retailing chain, Karstadt, over the last two years. The police said he had set off at least five bombs in Karstadt stores throughout Germany. Two people were wounded in the explosions.

A police spokesman in Hamburg, where a

special unit established to catch the black-mailer is based, would only say that a suspect had been detained.

But the Berlin radio station SFB identified him as an unemployed sign painter who lived with his wife and 3-year-old son in the southwest Berlin district of Mariendorf.

Hailed by Der Spiegel magazine as Germany's "Gangster of the Year" in 1993, the extortionist had become something of a folk hero for regularly embarrassing the police, leading some to speculate that the black-mailer was himself a police officer.

The extortionist devised more than 30 elaborate schemes — many inspired by the Disney tales — to collect the ransom. But he never received any money.

Once he had told the authorities to put a

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Algeria Group Warns Foreign Firms

["I think we shall arrive at an accord in mid-May.

ing session of a conference of a foundation based in

Paul said, Mr. Abarat said, that we are at the end of this long march."

The Associated Press

Names of other groups that are killing Israelis.

Reviews

Bonn has banned several extreme-rightist parties and neo-Nazi groups not formally organized as political parties as part of a crackdown since late 1992 on far-rightist violence.



Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Mrs. Chan, who returned to Singapore from the United States on Monday, gathered the signatures in an effort to persuade the govern-

Medical Aide

Opposes Using

Doctors to Mon.

itor Flogging

The United States Travel and Tourism Administration

The United States Travel and Tourism Administration (USTTA) intends to contract with a qualified responsible firm to provide warehouse and customer order filling services for the distribution of the USTTA HOLIDAY PLANNER in France and Germany. The contractor shall directly receive and fill individual consumer orders for the PLANNER, and perform the same services for orders received from the U.S. Government and the European travel trade. The USTTA will provide the PLANNERS as Government Furnished Property (GFP) to the contractor for inventory and distribution free of charge. The contractor's cost of operations (warehousing, inventorying, cost of taking orders), and a reasonable profit shall be passed onto the individual consumer via the retail price of obtaining a PLANNER. The contractor may be required to transport GFP from current warehouse locations in Europe to its own facility. The contractor is required to have its operating facility in Europe.

Interested parties should request a copy of the solicitation (number 52-SATS-4-000-55) in writing from Mr. Max Ollendorff at the American Embassy (USITA), 2, Avenue Gabriel, 75383 Paris, Cedex 08, France.

References

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Readers

On Friday, UN relief officials called off two flights carrying emergency aid to Kigali, citing poor security around the Rwandan capital's airport.

In London, David Bryar, direc-

Strife in Burundi Capital

Agence France-Presse

Also, 52 percent disagreed with "the government's plan to have a national celebration" and 65 percent agreed with criticism by D-Day veterans that the anniversary would be "trivialized by fireworks displays and street parties."

now agreed to reconsider and draw up their own suggested program.

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THE AMERICAS / NEO-WELFARE CHEATS

Politicians Latch Onto a Radical Reform of the Dole — By Abolishing It

By Jason DeParle
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A decade ago, when Charles Murray first proposed abolishing welfare, the idea was so radical that even he would not fully embrace it.

He wrote that he was simply conducting a "thought experiment" by suggesting that poor women and children should fend for themselves, without government aid.

Now, with a force that has stunned even Mr. Murray, politicians are embracing the idea. The talk of reforming welfare by abolishing it shows how far and fast the debate is moving to the right.

While the proposal is unlikely to become law anytime soon, support for it could fracture the fragile consensus around proposals like those of

President Bill Clinton, which would preserve benefits but make people work for them.

Last week three leaders of the Republican Party, including Jack F. Kemp, the self-styled "bleeding-heart conservative," signed on to a plan that would abolish payments to women younger than 21. There are at least three related proposals in Congress, and two of them would allow states to extend it to women of all ages.

The trend partly reflects a partisan attempt by Republicans to distinguish themselves on the welfare issue. But one of the bills has a Democratic author, Senator Joseph I. Lieberman of Connecticut.

Mr. Murray, now affiliated with the American Enterprise Institute, a Washington research group, is no longer thinking out loud. He maintains that the drastic move is needed to reverse the spiraling rates of out-of-wedlock births,

which he says portends a white underclass and an authoritarian state.

But skeptics say that cutting off government aid would lead to increased homelessness, child abandonment, hunger, abortion and perhaps even street violence. Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, said last week that the move could provoke "scenes of social trauma such as we haven't known since the cholera epidemic."

The bills tacitly acknowledge some of the risks, by providing money to build homeless shelters and orphanages. Senator Moynihan vowed that as long as he was chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, which controls welfare policy, "this kind of thing is simply not going to happen."

But he agreed that welfare politics was in a volatile state in election year. Consider: A Dem-

ocratic president is about to propose a bill that would impose the toughest work requirements in the welfare program's half-century history.

But House Republicans are already calling the plan too soft, and they have drafted a bill with even stricter work requirements. Now Mr. Kemp is arguing that even that measure does not go far enough. He outlined his views last week in a public memorandum, which was co-authored by his co-directors at the political organization Empower America. They are William J. Bennett, the former secretary of education, and Vin Weber, a former Republican congressman from Minnesota. The memorandum was striking in its partisan tone, which may lead to a Republican fear that Mr. Clinton is stealing the welfare issue from them.

Representative Newt Gingrich of Georgia, the Republican whip, said the move was an

attempt by Mr. Kemp "to get more press attention," which Mr. Kemp acknowledged. But Mr. Gingrich added that he was among those interested in abolishing welfare benefits.

Nearly 30 percent of all Americans are now born to single mothers: 22 percent of whites and 66 percent of blacks. The figures have climbed every year for three decades, and most analysts view the trend with alarm.

Mr. Murray has been sounding his warnings since at least 1984, when he proposed his "thought experiment" in the book "Losing Ground" (Basic Books). But he rose to new prominence last October with an article in the Wall Street Journal that predicted the rise of a large white underclass. "Every once in a while the sky really is falling," he wrote.

Even Mr. Clinton praised his analysis as "essentially right" while questioning his prescription.

Analysts endlessly debate Mr. Murray's belief that the welfare system is a main cause of the rise in out-of-wedlock births. His detractors note that single parenthood is also rising in other countries and among affluent Americans.

Mr. Murray argues that, without welfare, out-of-wedlock births would fall by as much as 50 percent in the first year. He argues that women who do have children they cannot support could marry, seek charity, put their children up for adoption or in government-financed orphanages.

Senator Lieberman argues that drastic situations call for drastic measures. "I don't want to sacrifice a generation of kids, but I'm also saying, 'Let's remember folks, the conditions that children are living in now are dreadful.'"

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

The Crime Bill: Something for Everyone

WASHINGTON — Now that the House has passed its anti-crime bill, a politically feuding package of tougher penalties and bigger prisons and more prevention programs, Congress seems likely to vote a final version into law by the end of May, when the summer campaign season gets under way.

The vote Thursday was 285 to 14, after a week of debating and amending increased the bill's stated cost to about \$27.9 billion for the rest of the decade. The breakdown is \$13.5 billion for new prisons, \$5.3 billion to hire 50,000 new local police officers and to expand federal law enforcement, and \$9.2 billion for crime prevention and drug treatment.

But those figures are largely for show. The final version still needs to be hammered out in discussions with senators who passed their own version of the crime bill last November. Both sides have already agreed that the spending will total \$22.3 billion, including the Senate's provision of \$9 billion to hire and train 100,000 neighborhood police officers.

How best to spend the rest — to punish existing crooks or to prevent youngsters from becoming new ones — will be the main issue in the committee negotiations, said the chief sponsor of the House measure, Representative Charles E. Schumer, Democrat of New York.

The House would spend considerably more than the Senate on crime-prevention tactics like drug programs, family counseling, inner-city sports leagues and neighborhood watch groups. The Senate, in turn, would like to spend more on state prison construction.

Still, after decades in which Congress has repeatedly beefed up laws, built jails and warred on drugs and youth crime to little effect, some experts wondered aloud how much this latest measure could affect the streets.

"It all depends on whether you want to be in the punishment business or the crime-control business," said Jerome H. Skolnick, a professor at the University of California-Berkeley law school who heads the American Society of Criminology.

"They're not the same. If you want to punish, fine; but it's very costly. If you want to control crime, you've got to put your money into rehabilitation and prevention."

(NYT)

Rostenkowski: Lift Taxes for Health Care

BOSTON — Representative Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, called Friday for a "broad tax increase" to finance some of the cost of health care, and insisted that employers pay much of the cost of their workers' premiums.

The Illinois Democrat, one of the half-dozen most influential members of Congress on health care, said additional money was needed because he doubted the Clinton administration's estimates about cost savings. He said he did not want to some new levy, like a value-added tax, but instead preferred to expand "a tax that is already on the books."

He would not say whether he wanted to raise income tax rates, adding he would make his proposal first to his committee when it convenes to deal with this issue, probably the week after next. In the past he has also unsuccessfully advocated much higher gasoline taxes.

Mr. Rostenkowski's proposal contradicts the Clinton administration's fear that health care legislation would be doomed if any major taxes were sought to finance it. Mr. Rostenkowski said, "I think this is a major program, and if we are serious, we have to belly up to the bar."

This was the second major congressional step in a week designed to move health care legislation out of the theoretical stage and into real lawmaking.

(NYT)

A 2d Senator Seeks to Succeed Mitchell

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, Jim Sasser, a Tennessee Democrat, told colleagues that he would run to succeed Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine as majority leader, virtually assuring a two-way race between Mr. Sasser and Senator Thomas A. Daschle of South Dakota for the party's top leadership post this fall.

Mr. Sasser, 56, is 10 years older than Mr. Daschle and has served in the Senate for 18 years, 10 years longer than Mr. Daschle. As a Southerner, Mr. Sasser may have an edge among Southerners, although leadership races do not always follow regional lines.

Both have liberal-to-moderate voting records and strong partisan credentials. In its ranking of votes last year, the National Journal showed Mr. Daschle voting more liberal than Mr. Sasser on economic policy, less liberal on social policy.

(WP)

Quote/Unquote

Ross Perot, the former and maybe future candidate for president, on a plan to bypass congressional committees to cut spending: "We have to go through this process, unfortunately, because there's no discipline on spending. We still think that we are the last superpower, that we have all the money in the world. We don't like to look at the instrument panel and see that we're running out of fuel."

(WP)

Away From Politics

Listening to rescuers sirens, an injured woman used her mobile phone to guide them to the wreck of her car, which had plunged down an embankment. Fire fighters in Los Angeles said. The 25-year-old woman was found in a half-hour and hospitalized in stable condition with a separated shoulder.

People called for jury duty will be questioned extensively about their experiences, beliefs and attitudes now that the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that potential jurors cannot be excluded because of their sex, lawyers and other legal specialists predicted.

A chemical used in space-shuttle engine fuel leaked from a storage facility at the Johnson Space Center in Texas, causing a toxic cloud. More than 50 people suffered eye, nose, throat and skin irritation.

Americans broadly favor making education rigorous by adding several weeks to the school year, increasing homework and imposing a standard optional curriculum, according to an Associated Press poll.

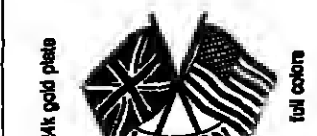
AP, WP

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TRIAL IN N.Y. SERIAL KILLINGS — Joel Rifkin, 34, who has admitted killing 17 women, dozing during the first day of testimony in his trial in Mineola, New York. Mr. Rifkin's attorney is pursuing an insanity defense in the first case against him.

A New York Police Scourge: 'Testilying'

By Joe Sexton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — City police officers often make false arrests, tamper with evidence and commit perjury on the witness stand, according to a draft report of the mayoral commission investigating police corruption.

The practice — by officers either legitimately interested in clearing the streets of criminals or simply eager to inflate statistics — has at times been condoned by superiors, the report said. And it is prevalent enough in the department that it has its own nickname: "testilying."

"Perjury is perhaps the most widespread form of police wrongdoing facing today's criminal justice system," the draft report said. The report did not try to estimate what proportion of the department had engaged in such practices, but based its judgment on the commission's two-year investigation and interviews with scores of officers.

The finding, coming on the heels of recent corruption scandals involving drug dealing and brutality, will further threaten public confidence in the integrity of the Police Department, the report said. The study also described a level of misconduct and abuse that goes well beyond what the commission had made public in an interim finding in December.

In its new findings, the Mollen Commission report also said that the number of corruption cases "buried" by the Police Department's Internal Affairs Division was more than three times greater than first suspected.

In addition, the report found that in at least two instances representatives of the police union had "tipped off" targets of inquiries.

And in its discussion of false testimony by officers, the report

said that the commission "was told of officers up to the rank of captain being actively complicit in and even encouraging warrantless searches and subsequent perjury."

"This is corruption more harmful to relations between police and the public than anything the department and the city have experienced before," the document said.

Milton Mollen, the former deputy mayor who was appointed to head the commission, said that the draft report was undergoing "substantial revisions" and that the final report "will be very different."

He would not say what the revisions concerned, and he declined to answer questions about the substantive conclusions arrived at in the draft report. A copy of the report was shown to The New York Times by a law-enforcement official.

The police commissioner, William Bratton, said he would not comment on any aspect of the draft report and would reserve judgment until the final version was officially released. The final report is scheduled to be released by the end of

May. An official with the commission said that although the report was being revised, the substantive findings would not change.

The report suggests that, for all of the recent graphic cases of brutality and stealing by groups of officers in a handful of precincts throughout the city, the repeated instances of perjury and false arrests were just as disturbing.

It cited numerous instances of police officers tampering with evidence to justify arrests, falsifying reports and then lying under oath when questioned by prosecutors. It also said the Police Department's own corruption categories did not even include a category for perjury or falsification of records.

"One commanding officer encouraged such illegal searches and arrest charges as a means of bolstering his unit's performance record," the report said.

Robert Morgenthau, the district attorney for Manhattan, said he thought the scope of the perjury problem might be exaggerated in the report. But he said he had prosecuted a handful of perjury cases against police officers recently, and that one major drug conviction had been dismissed after it was discovered that the police had lied about the reason for the initial arrest.

Charles Hynes, the district attorney for Brooklyn, said that police officers often tried to get around the problem of recording perjury by making an arrest before making an arrest, or by making an arrest before making an arrest.

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First Lady Defends Financial Dealings

Mrs. Clinton Says She Knows Of No S&L Aid to Campaign

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Hillary Rodham Clinton said Friday she had no knowledge of any money from a failed Arkansas savings and loan being transferred into her husband's 1984 gubernatorial campaign.

The president's wife also acknowledged that she had opposed the appointment of a special counsel to investigate the Clintons' financial dealings, including those of the savings and loan and an associated real estate development called Whitewater.

Additionally, in an extraordinary, hour-long news conference carried on all four major U.S. television networks, Mrs. Clinton defended her lucrative trading in commodities futures under the guidance of an Arkansas lawyer who represented one of the biggest companies in the state.

Within a few months, she managed to expand a \$1,000 investment into \$100,000, trading in commodities she acknowledged she knew very little about.

Seated in a chair to the State Dining Room, Mrs. Clinton calmly fielded questions about the intricate details of her financial dealings as well as the political fallout the controversy has brought on the administration of President Bill Clinton.

While patient with the questions, she said she was mystified at all the questions over a land investment that turned out to lose money.

"It keeps getting beat like the dearest horse it is, over and over again," she said.

The real estate investment and its relationship with the failed Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan is at the center of an investigation by a special counsel, Robert B. Fiske Jr., into the Clintons' financial dealings in Arkansas.

Mrs. Clinton acknowledged publicly on Friday for the first time that she had opposed the appointment of a special counsel.

"But the president made the decision that we had to get on with the important business that we came to Washington to do," she said. "This is not a long-term issue or a problem in any way."

She also conceded that the White House and the Clintons' personal attorney had provided incomplete accounts of her financial dealings in the past. She attributed that to confusion and missing records, not any attempt to mislead.

"There wasn't any one person in charge of trying to get everything together," Mrs. Clinton said. "We did the best job we could trying to remember things."

She took several questions about the suicide of the deputy White House counsel, Vincent W. Foster Jr., who had worked with her at the Rose Law Firm in Arkansas. She said she could not comment in detail on the White House handling of documents found in his office because that was a subject of the special counsel's investigation.

But she said she was aware until after Mr. Foster's death that there were Whitewater and other Clinton family financial records in his office. Since then, Mrs. Clinton said, she learned that Mr. Foster had been helping the family's personal lawyer to set up a blind trust and deal with financial filings required of public officials.

She also said she did not believe there was any conflict in any of her legal work for companies that did business with the state while her husband was governor.

Mrs. Clinton said repeatedly she did not believe that she or her husband had received any special treatment, either in the Whitewater investment or in her commodities trading.

"There's really no evidence of that," she said when asked if she believed she got special treatment or favors from her commodities trader because her husband was Arkansas governor.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

AMSTERDAM

CROSSROADS INTERNATIONAL CHURCH
English service 10:30 a.m. and 11:30 a.m. Dutch service 10:30 a.m. and 11:30 a.m. Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

MILAN

ALL SAINTS CHURCH (Anglican/Episcopal)
English service 10:30 a.m. and 11:30 a.m. Italian service 10:30 a.m. and 11:30 a.m. Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

MUNICH

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH, English, German, Persian, Worship 9:30 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m. Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

MONTE CARLO

NTL Fellowship, 9 Rue Louis-Napoléon, Sunday, Worship 11:30 & 2 p.m. Tel: 321 65 00 00.

PARIS AND SUBURBS

HOPE INTERNATIONAL CHURCH (Evangelical), Sun. 9:30 a.m. Holy Comm. Rite 1 & 11:30 a.m. Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 47 73 53 34 or 47 73 53 37.

THE SCOTS Kirk (Presbyterian) 17, rue Bayard, 75008 Paris, Metro PD Roosevelt. Family service & Sunday School at 10:30 a.m. every Sunday. All welcome. For information call 47 47 94.

SAN JOSEPH'S CHURCH (Roman Catholic), Masses Saturday Evening 8:30 p.m., Sunday, 9 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 12:15 & 5:00 p.m. Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 42 27 25 55. Metro: Charles de Gaulle - Bois.

STRASSBOURG

ST. ALBAN (Anglican) at Rte des Dorniers, Eucharist 10:30 a.m. and 11:30 a.m. Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

TIRANE

INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT ASSEMBLY, Interdenominational & Evangelical. Sunday Sun. 10:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Wed. 5:00 & 7:00 p.m. Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 42 92 32 32 or 42 92 32 32.

TOKYO

ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, near Nishi-Shinjuku St. Tel: 3281-3740. Worship Service: 9:30 a.m. Sundays. Tel: 3281-3740.

TOKYO LUTHERAN CHURCH, near Nishi-Shinjuku St. Tel: 3402-0000. Sunday Service: 9:30 & 11:00 a.m., Sun. 8 & 9:45 a.m.

VIENNA

VIENNA CHRISTIAN CENTER, A CHARMING INTERNATIONAL CHURCH FOR VIENNA'S INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY. English Language - 7:30 denominational, meals at 10:30 p.m. Tel: 1071 Vienna, 6000 p.m. Every Sunday. Tel: 1071 Vienna. For more information call 41-3187-1410.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCHES OF EUROPE (Anglican)

PARIS AND SUBURBS

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL OF THE HOPE INTERNATIONAL CHURCH, English, German, Persian, Worship 9:30 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m. Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

FLORENCE

ST. JAMES CHURCH, Sun. 9 a.m. Rite 1 & 11 a.m. Rite II. Via Bernabò, Rocca 9, 50126, Florence, Italy. Tel: 3955 29 44 17.

FRANKFURT

CHURCH OF CHRIST THE KING (Episcopal/Anglican) Sun. Holy Communion 9 & 11 a.m. Sunday School and Nursery 10:45 a.m. Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

GENEVA

EMMANUEL CHURCH, 1st, 3rd & 5th Sun. 10 a.m. Eucharist & 2nd & 4th Sun. Morning Prayer 10:30 a.m. Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

MUNICH

THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Sun. 11:15 a.m. Holy Eucharist and Sunday School. Nursery Care provided. Seydewitzstrasse 4, 81545 Munich (Hartshagen), Germany. Tel: 4689 94 61 65.

ROME

ST. PAUL'S WITHIN THE WALLS, Sun. 9:30 a.m. Holy Eucharist Rite 1 10:30 a.m. Rite 2 11:30 a.m. Church School for children & Nursery care provided. 1 p.m. Spanish Eucharist. Via Napoli 55, 00184 Rome. Tel: 06 48 48 33 9 or 36 49 47 33 9.

WATERLOO

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, 1st Sun. 9 & 11:15 a.m. Holy Eucharist with Children's Chapel at 11:15. All other Sundays: 11:15 a.m. Holy Eucharist and Sunday School. 355 Chaussee de Louvain, Chénay, Belgium. Tel: 322 394-3555.

WIESBADEN

THE CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE OF CANTERBURY, Sun. 10 a.m. Family Eucharist. Frierstrasse 3, Wiesbaden, Germany. Tel: 49 611 30 26 74.

EUROPEAN BAPTIST CONVENTION

BARCELONA

FAITH FELLOWSHIP INTERNATIONAL, Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

BERLIN

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Berlin, Roteburg Str. 12, (Siegfried, Biele) 1000, Berlin. English service 10:30 a.m. and 11:30 a.m. Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

BONN/KÖLN

THE INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF BONN/KÖLN, English, German, Persian, Worship 9:30 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m. Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

BRATISLAVA

Bible Study in English. Pastors: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

BREMEN

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH (English language) meets at Evangelical-Friedrich-Kreuzkirche, Hohenzollernstrasse 10, 28195 Bremen. Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

BUCHAREST

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Strada Popea, Bucuresti, 300 p.m. Contact Bill Zehnder. Tel: 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

CELE/HANNOVER

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Windward Street 45, Cele 13000, Cele, Indonesia. Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

BUDAPEST

International Baptist Fellowship, 11 Bibo U. 56 English service 10:30 a.m. and 11:30 a.m. Hungarian service 10:30 a.m. and 11:30 a.m. Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

BULGARIA

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Sofia, Grand National Square, Sofia, Bulgaria. Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

CELE/HANNOVER

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Windward Street 45, Cele 13000, Cele, Indonesia. Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

DARMSTADT

DAFMSAT/TEBERSTADT BAPTIST MIS- SION, Bible study & Worship Sunday 10:30 a.m. and 11:30 a.m. Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

DÜSSELDORF

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, English, a.s. 10:00, worship 10:30. Children's church and nursery, Meets at the International Church, near the Church of St. John, 2-10, Kerkstrasse. Friendly fellowship. All denominations welcome. Dr. W.J. Delaney, Pastor. Tel: 021 1400 157.

FRANKFURT

INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP, English, German, Persian, Worship 9:30 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m. Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP, English, German, Persian, Worship 9:30 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m. Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

BETHLE INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Am Dachsberg 92, Frankfurt a.m. Sunday, 10:30 a.m. and 11:30 a.m. Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

HAMBURG

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF HAMBURG, English, German, Persian, Worship 9:30 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m. Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

HOLLAND

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, English, German, Persian, Worship 9:30 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m. Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

MOSCOW

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP, English, German, Persian, Worship 9:30 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m. Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

MUNICH

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF MUNICH, English, German, Persian, Worship 9:30 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m. Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

PARIS AND SUBURBS

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 Rue de Bone-Rassine, Rue-Marmatien. An Evangelical church for the Paris area. English service 10:30 a.m. and 11:30 a.m. Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

PRAGUE

International Baptist Fellowship meets at the Czech Baptist Church, Vinohrady 9 68, Prague 3. At metro stop Jirchova. Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

WARSAW

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, English speaking, worship services, Sunday 10:30 a.m. and 11:30 a.m. Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

WUPPERTAL

International Baptist Church, English, German, Persian, Worship 9:30 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m. Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

ZURICH

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH of Switzerland (Zürcher), Swiss, German, English, Persian, Worship 9:30 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m. Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

ASSOC. OF INT'L CHURCHES IN EUROPE & MIDEAST

BERLIN

AMERICAN CHURCH IN BERLIN, cor. of City Ave & Potsdamer Str., S.S. 8300, Berlin. English service 10:30 a.m. and 11:30 a.m. German service 10:30 a.m. and 11:30 a.m. Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

COLOGNE

AMERICAN CHURCH IN COLOGNE, cor. of City Ave & Potsdamer Str., S.S. 8300, Cologne. English service 10:30 a.m. and 11:30 a.m. German service 10:30 a.m. and 11:30 a.m. Pastor: Bob Zehnder. Tel: 1156116. Reached by bus 11.

FRANKFURT

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Forward Slowly on Bosnia

At this late stage in Bosnia's tragic passage, any new American initiative was bound to be a matter of increments. This is the case with President Bill Clinton's latest plan for some new measures of bombing and diplomacy in Bosnia. All the touches he mentions hinge on the approval and participation of NATO, the United Nations or Russia. His essential judgment remains that American interests in Bosnia are not so great that the United States must pursue them alone. In this judgment he is right. But it puts on him an inescapable burden to bring along the assorted partners and collaborators, and not to hide behind their reservations in order to mask his own.

The steps proposed are designed on the hopeful theory that nothing particularly strenuous needs to be done to bring Bosnia's Serbs back to the bargaining table and in a frame of mind to negotiate. Gorazde and the remaining UN-designated "safe areas" would be offered the protections of air power against attacks on civilian targets. Some sort of "major diplomatic initiative" would harness up Russia, which is deemed now, after being repeatedly played for a fool by the Bosnian Serbs, to be ready at least to countenance NATO bombing — although some statements out of Moscow on Thursday point to continuing ambivalence.

This is a policy fashioned on the cheap. It does not explicitly threaten to bomb Serbian targets beyond the "safe areas." Nor does it appear to anticipate the reprisals the Serbs could yet make against UN peacekeepers and international relief workers already on the ground. It does not commit the United States to take the single step — ending the international embargo on arms to Bosnia — that would enable Bosnia's self-defense and moot the question of foreign ground-combat forces. It keeps Washington exposed to the damaging charge that it asks its allies to court risks — to the peacekeepers they have dispatched to Bosnia — that the United States refuses to share.

But if hard questions can be asked about this policy, it still represents an improvement. The Clinton administration may not be driven by a large sense of strategy, but it perhaps can respond to heightened public awareness of the agony of a people. The cautious built into the new proposals may diminish their immediate impact on the calculating Serbs but may also make participation more palatable to hesitant allies. All this assumes that President Clinton is going to win the support he needs from Russia and Europe to put these proposals into effect. They might keep in mind that Serbs shelled the hospital in Gorazde on Thursday, again.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Russia's Surprising Progress

Russia's economic performance is turning out to be better than Western governments expected at the beginning of the year. In response, the West has decided that it is time to take the modest risk of giving the Russians some financial support. That is the meaning of the International Monetary Fund's announcement that it has now extended a long-delayed \$1.5 billion loan.

After the Russian elections in December, with the victory of the nationalists and the defeat of the reformers, the outlook seemed very bleak. But over the following months Russian economic policy has been moving in the direction that the IMF's technocrats urged. The IMF is run mainly by the rich democracies. The big aid packages announced over the past two years, first by President George Bush and then by President Bill Clinton, included a lot of loans from the IMF and other international agencies that were never delivered because the Russians were not hitting the economic targets that the lenders required. The key one is the inflation rate.

The IMF says that any further help to Russia will be contingent on, above all, an inflation rate that descends to 7 percent a month by the end of this year. The rate was 20 percent a month in January, 11 percent in February and 7.5 percent in March. It may bounce back up again because of a burst of spending in the winter, but the IMF can

plausibly argue that the Russians are getting their economy under control.

It is still sinking. Output fell 17 percent in the first quarter of this year, and, though much of that reflects obsolete factories closing down, that is a dire decline. But the IMF believes that if Russia keeps the policy promises it has made in negotiating this loan, it will begin to show real growth next year. Experience in the smaller economies of Eastern Europe and the Baltic states supports that optimism.

The IMF loan will be worth far more to the Russians than the money it provides. Because it says that the IMF thinks Russia is on the right track, that makes it easier for Russia to borrow from others. Even more important, it will encourage the private investment that can be crucial to Russia's prosperity.

Russia has most of what it needs to become a rich country — not only huge reserves of oil and gas but, much more to the point, an educated people with industrial experience. The great threats to economic growth are an unstable political system and the increasing prevalence of organized crime. Russia has been going through a revolution, and nothing in its future is certain. But its government is making more progress than seemed possible three months ago. The IMF's loan acknowledges that and, in a limited but very useful way, encourages more of the same.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Respect the Haitians' Rights

The angry blast Thursday by President Jean-Bertrand Aristide of Haiti at the Clinton administration's diplomacy and its treatment of would-be refugees was not very diplomatic. But on the refugee issue at least, Father Aristide's complaints are on the mark. Using U.S. Coast Guard cutters to turn back Haitians trying to flee their violent and tormented country is cruel and discriminatory.

U.S. law requires a hearing for anyone claiming asylum. But there is a catch. Courts have ruled that applicants must reach U.S. jurisdiction before they can avail themselves of this right. Obstacles deliberately placed in their path make that harder for Haitians than for others. Now, with progress toward a diplomatic solution in Haiti stalled and terror there rising, Washington has a moral obligation to end this discrimination against desperate people.

In 1981 the Reagan administration signed a treaty with Haiti's Duvalier dictatorship that granted U.S. ships the right to intercept Haitian vessels on the high seas. President George Bush used this treaty to divert the thousands who fled Haiti after the 1991 military coup, first to the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo Bay in Cuba and later directly back to Haiti.

President Bill Clinton condemned this policy of forced return during his election campaign, but then, fearing a nativist backlash if refugees landed in Florida, continued it when he took office. Those with asylum claims were told to present them in U.S. diplomatic offices

on Haitian soil. Given the regime's bloody reprisals against critics, this may not seem a realistic option to those seeking asylum.

But there was supposed to be a quick pro quo. Early in 1993, the Clinton administration assured Father Aristide's supporters that it would move quickly on the diplomatic front to restore the ousted leader to power. Father Aristide, in turn, held off from publicly criticizing the Clinton refugee policy. But 15 months later, Washington's diplomatic campaign has gotten nowhere and Father Aristide is again raising his voice on the refugee issue. Earlier this month he gave six months' notice that Haiti would abrogate the 1981 treaty.

Under congressional pressure, the administration has begun to toughen its diplomacy. But it still seems determined to deny Haitians the right to have their claims heard. The Justice Department recently reinterpreted U.S. refugee law to permit the summary return of ships and their occupants without hearings even if they are boarded within U.S. territorial waters.

Instead of twisting law and decency, Washington ought to live up to American principles. Restoring Father Aristide to power without recourse to military force may not be possible at this time. Giving a fair hearing and humane sanctuary to those trying to flee a terrorist military regime a few hundred miles off the Florida coast surely is.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Ominous Parallels for the UN

Is the United Nations going down the drain as a peacekeeping organization? Although it has had successes in Namibia and Cambodia, for example, it has failed in Angola and Somalia and left its job unfinished in Iraq. As it sinks into the Bosnian quagmire, the debate over its future will intensify.

Parallels with the League of Nations begin to look ominously apt. When that organization was set up after the First World War, it, too, faced a world of falling empires, ethnic disputes and Balkan conflicts. It, too, lost American support — and collapsed for that

reason, opening the door to the Second World War. Without minimizing Europe's failures, UN peacekeeping is also doomed without the full engagement of the United States.

Too many members [of the U.S. Congress] still hanker for isolation and make a false distinction between domestic and foreign affairs, refusing to see that the prosperity and security of the United States depend on how much of the rest of the globe is friendly, democratic and prosperous. As a result, they shrink from the inevitable costs and risks of peacekeeping and contribute to the confusion in the executive branch.

— The Independent (London).

Bosnia: The UN Has Its Masters' Vices

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The carving up of Bosnia — in particular, the strangling of Gorazde — is now widely cited as an ultimate humiliation for the United Nations. This, while true, is too narrow a judgment. Again the United Nations has proved its great value. Not, alas, in problem-solving, but in providing a scapegoat for the hesitations of its

Realistic Americans and Europeans knew the UN would only be assigned problems where failure was a live option.

masters, starting with the United States. The ignominy of this role does not diminish its utility to those who so exploit it.

The permanent members of the Security Council assigned the United Nations the ambitious task of somehow making things come out all right in broken Bosnia. Then they provided resources, guidance and authority wholly insufficient to allow the United Nations to do the job.

When, fulfilling many grim prophecies, the fallible men and women of the United Nations failed, its critics fell to blaming the world body itself. They concluded that if a tough job is actually going to get done, the United States or this or that other interested country will have to do it on its own.

But it is late in the day for pseudo-toughness. If an interested country were serious in the first instance, it would not farm out the mission to an organization vulnerable to the limitations and misgivings that typically shackle the United Nations. First-order problems, such as a threat to

vital oil supplies, are dealt with by affected nations. Second- or third-order problems, such as unrest in a place that can be set apart, are handed off to the United Nations. This is the hard logic of the international division of political labor.

I learned something about this logic from recent talks with well-placed Europeans. As always, they pine for American leadership. But by leadership they do not mean zeroing in on Bosnia, a matter they believe requires only lesser, tactical decisions to contain the damage and the fallout. They mean demonstrating a capacity not to be overly distracted by Bosnia, not to be kept from presumably more important things. Things like — this is the source of Europe's enduring neurosis — staying engaged in Europe and tending to Russia.

It is wrong to say that people here in Europe are disenchanted and disillusioned with the United Nations. Not many of them were enchanted in the first place. At least the more realistic among them knew instinctively that the United Nations was only going to be assigned problems where failure was a live option. Not the anyone wanted failure. But no one wanted to pay much for success. This, of course, is what has afforded an edge to those in any given place who are most responsible for the disorder the United Nations is asked to treat.

It also helps explain the downsizing of the very definition of failure. In Haiti, for instance, the mere appearance of some gesticulating thugs on the dock was used to undermine the whole American mission of preparing a transition back to democracy. In Somalia, the death of 18 American soldiers was allowed to pull the plug on another American mission.



By RACINE in Vietnam (Gang Khat). C.W. Sydnor.

In Bosnia, President Bill Clinton has chosen up to this point not to match the allies' readiness to supply ground troops to deliver relief, and not to stand up to a smaller and weaker but more assertive Bosnian Serbian army. All these matters involved American decisions, yet by the dubious bookkeeping of politicians under pressure they are debited to the United Nations account.

In Bosnia, UN bureaucrats and military commanders have taken the several, often contradictory parts that the United States and others wrote for them in UN resolutions — wrote for them, mind, without giving them the tools to do the job. When, predictably, the United Nations does not perform adequately as a military enforcer, an honest broker or an aid provider, the hit squad issues passionate analyses of the world body's mortal shortcomings.

Let it be noted that the man at the eye of the hurricane, UN Secretary-

General Butros Butros Ghali, anticipated these difficulties a couple of years ago and offered a solution. Tune up the United Nations in advance for the new turn of the post-Cold War era, he said. It was a UN bureaucrat's solution. It was derided or ignored by the best people. Their alternative solution was to cooperate up to a point with the United Nations but otherwise to reserve to each member-nation flexible powers to deal with the crisis of its choice.

We have had almost two years of testing that alternative solution. Looking at Somalia, Haiti and Bosnia, are you pleased with the results? These three leading exhibits are disaster areas. True, we Americans have preserved much of our autonomy in policy-making. A disinterested doctor might say that in that sense the operation has been a success. But the patients are nearly dead.

The Washington Post

Before Dropping Bombs, Where's the Peace Plan?

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — After more than a year of negotiation, President Bill Clinton has revealed his strategy for peace in Bosnia: bomb.

I can't get it through my head that he really wants to go down in history, forever down, as Bomber Bill. Will that be what it all amounted to, all the idealistic Clintonism? Just bombs away, without ever putting a peace plan on the table? That's it?

The desktop computers scream joy — go Bill go, bomb, man, bomb. Surely the man is smart enough, though, to know that bombs will not pen the winning Bosnian Serbs. Bombing Serbs will not make the losing Bosnian Muslims any readier to make a deal.

But he must have enough sense to look for an escape from the war trap into which he has led America. If so, he can phone the president of Russia and accept his idea of an emergency summit meeting. If they have the wit and guts, the United States and its allies can, with Russian help, at last come up with a plan to end the war they did so much to help start.

The West and the Bosnian sides ruined any chance of restoring a single Bosnia, so the questions are two. Who gets how much? What happens to the Muslims driven from their towns by ruthless Serbian policy?

I wonder how many Americans realize that in the years of staggering and numbing ever deeper into the Balkan mess, their government never came up with a plan to end the war, not a one. All it did was rain on everybody else's plan, until Mr.

Clinton presented the dazzling concept of peace arriving by bomb bay.

That will get the Bosnian Serbs to the negotiating table, he says. Whoever said that was the problem? Bosnian Serbs, Croats and Muslims have been there so often they have engraved namesplates on the chairs. The problem is getting them to agree to a peace plan — which will never happen as long as NATO and Russia do not give them a plan to agree to.

The plan must embody American-NATO pressure on the Muslims to grasp that they have lost a war sparked by their own declaration of independence over the objections of a 30 percent Serbian minority.

Then came the lit match — the swift Western and UN recognition of Bosnia, a nation headed straight for civil war, and a Bosnian government that did not have a prayer of defending itself against a big slice of Bosnia's own people.

Bosnian Muslims and the West knew the Christian Bosnian Serbs, armed and backed by Serbia, would fight to prevent their ancestral villages from becoming part of a new state, controlled by Serbs and Croats long converted to Islam.

This is a civil war — vicious and with foreign intervention. Is there any other kind?

The West intervened by speeding the breakup of Yugoslavia and rapid recognition of Croatia and Bosnia. Serbia intervened with supplies and

some troops, to help Bosnian Serbs — who promptly lost international sympathy or a hearing for their political case by driving Muslims from their villages, shelling civilian targets and breaking so many truces that they even infuriated Russia.

Losers lose. The Muslims will have to accept a decrease in the territory they want to control. But winners can no longer take all. The Europeans, particularly Russia, must pressure Serbs to allow the return of some Muslims "cleansed" out of their villages. Muslims who will not again gamble their lives on Serbian-Muslim brotherhood should get compensation — and open doors in the West.

In the end, the United States, Russia and Western Europe will have to push through a peace plan, no matter how many NATO bombs drop on Bosnia. If not, the war will last years, possibly decades. We know that happens: a dozen night now as we breathe.

Meantime, President Clinton is doing what he said he would never do — send Americans into action without telling them when and how they would get out. If he meant only the army, that will be a mean surprise to members of the navy, the marines, the coast guard and the air force.

But I don't hear anybody in government saying that the presidential pledge against open-ended commitment has been broken. Maybe the lives of air force crews are not worth mentioning. That must be it, because in Congress and the press all you hear is go Bill go — bomb, man, bomb. Is that really, Bill Clinton, the whole thing?

The New York Times

Invite Germans to Normandy, for Europe's Sake

By Dominique Moisi and Karl Kaiser

PARIS — Germany won't be the only party absent on the 50th anniversary of the Normandy landing — Europe won't be there, either.

Some have argued that D-Day is not the appropriate moment to bring Germany into the commemoration, and that a more sensible date might be May 8, 1995, the anniversary of V-E Day. We disagree.

The D-Day landing remains the most powerful symbol of the triumph of democracy against Hitler. To exclude Germany, which has become a model of democracy and a motor of European unity, from such a celebration — particularly on the eve of important European elections — is a major error.

Such an omission reveals the extent to which the European ideal is fading in the minds of political elites. It is a sad reflection on the moral state of a European Union whose recent enlargement has been barely noticed, not to mention celebrated, in an atmosphere of remembrance of European politics.

Western Europe was fortunate to have been rebuilt after World War II by statesmen who knew that if they forgot history they could be condemned to repeat it. They aimed their policies at two goals, which produced the historical miracle of an essentially peaceful West European community. The first was the need to establish strong democracies as the crucial pre-

requisite to peace. The second was to avoid repeating the mistakes that isolated and humiliated Germany at Versailles, by integrating the former enemy into an ever closer community of European societies and states sharing responsibilities and burdens commensurate with their resources.

The D-Day anniversary could have been an occasion to celebrate the victory of democracy in Europe — all countries, after all, were liberated from Nazism, including Germany. It is natural that war veterans should be celebrated specifically, for their sacrifices were great and admirable. But there should be a wider message, positive and future-oriented, a message that cannot be conveyed if Germany is excluded.

Germany's absence from the June commemoration contradicts the successful policies of European postwar integration. Most of the Germans responsible for the tragedy are dead. Germans of all ages want to celebrate the victory of their democracy, which they owe to liberation, and by years of cooperation with the Allies who freed them.

The "never-again" message should be backed with concrete action. As we celebrate the victory of democracy over the forces of evil, can we afford to exclude those with whom we have

been building a bulwark against a return of the past? With Europe suffering through its most severe identity crisis since the war, can we neglect the challenge of the future? Such insensitivity might endanger the delicate emotional balance on which French-German relations reside. And by nurturing nationalist feelings, which are based partly on exclusion, it risks encouraging the rise of the extreme right in Germany.

To invite only those who landed in 1944 to the D-Day anniversary sends a signal that it is fundamental contradiction with what will take place a few days later, when the peoples of the European Union elect the European Parliament. Were the ideas and forces behind the arduous creation of the Union not genuine?

The French-German encounter slated for June 8, in Heidelberg, will not make up for the absence of Germany two days earlier on the landing beaches. French-German reconciliation is a firm fact. But it has served mainly as a means to a higher goal: building a Europe united by democracy.

Television cameras from all over the world will be present on the Normandy beaches. The celebration in Heidelberg can only appear as a hastily organized consolation prize. There must be a positive symbol on

the beaches of Normandy. It is not too late to change policy. We would offer two recommendations.

First, why not bring together the grandchildren of those who fought on the beaches 50 years ago? A festive gathering of young Europeans representing the continent's future — including young Germans, of course — would carry deep symbolism.

Second, France, as host, should have the courage to propose some participation by the European Corps, to symbolize that the descendants of those who fought each other on the beaches are now partners.

These two symbolic presences would dramatically alter the impact of the celebration, turning it into a stepping stone for the future. And they would signal to a Europe torn by conflict in its east that we can learn from history.

Mr. Moisi is deputy director of the Institut Français de Relations Internationales, in Paris. Mr. Kaiser is director of the research institute of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik, in Bonn. They contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

An Election To Rebuke The Cynics

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — "It's amazing," President Bill Clinton said. "Think of it — contrast what we see in Gorazde with what we see about to happen in South Africa."

I believe that if the [South African] election comes off well, it will send a message around the world that there is another way to deal with these problems. If it can be done in South Africa, how can you justify the old-fashioned killing and fighting and dying over a piece of land ... in other places?"

The president was speaking with four journalists Wednesday evening about South Africa. He had agreed to an interview by Richard Steyn, editor of The Star of Johannesburg, and Aggrey Klaaste, editor of the Sowetan. Clarence Page of the Chicago Tribune and I were asked to join them.

In Bosnia and other places with "ancient racial, ethnic and religious divisions," Mr. Clinton said, people "don't understand yet, for whatever reason, that in the end they'll be better off if they work together, and that controlling territory has nowhere near the significance ... that it had 100 years ago."

"I think it has worked in South Africa partly because people with enormous influence decided to be statesmen instead of wreckers [and decided] that somehow they were going up or down together. And then they translated those understandings into concrete commitments — not just an election. An election is only part of it, although a big part."

"The decision to go for a government of national unity for five years is absolutely critical to this — and making the decision before you know the outcome of the election. The decision to have a bill of rights, the decision to have a constitutional court — I think all these things have made a huge difference."

Mr. Clinton was extraordinarily well informed about South Africa, and he seemed happy to be talking about an upbeat subject. He remarked that "for the last 10 days, except for my forays on health care, I've done almost nothing but work on Bosnia and Haiti and one or two other foreign policy issues," all no doubt painful.

He said Americans had a particular interest in South Africa because of their own history of racial division.

"If you ask me one thing I have learned in my own life," he said, "growing up as a young boy in the segregated South, it is that this is something that you never solve; you just have to keep improving, you have to keep working with it. My own interest in politics in America was inflamed overwhelmingly by my opposition to racial segregation."

"Unfortunately, human nature being what it is, identifiable differences will always be used by narrow-minded people or frustrated people or ignorant people, or sometimes bad people, as a lever, a wedge, a means of acquiring power or influence or dominance or just inflicting harm."

There is still "too much" discrimination in the United States, Mr. Clinton said. He cited the fact that 36 percent of American children under the age of 2 had not had all the necessary immunizations — and one reason was that they "are more likely to be children of color and more likely to be poor than adults who tend to make the decisions."

A multiracial society can be "an enormous asset in a global economy," he said, but only if countries like America and South Africa take advantage of it by providing adequate education and health care and teaching people "to live together."

In a striking comment, Mr. Clinton said he thought two kinds of societies would do well in today's world: one homogeneous and disciplined, the other multiracial and open. Yet both now had problems. In Japan, reformers were trying to make the society more open, more accepting of diversity. In America people want more discipline, less crime.

Something about the subject had the president speaking philosophically and with unusual eloquence, or so I thought. He plainly cared about South Africa and the hope it represented, and he said he had plans to help the new government.

Together, he said, Nelson Mandela and President Frederik de Klerk "are a stern rebuke to the cynics of the world." Mr. de Klerk had overcome so much of his Afrikaner people's history, and Mr. Mandela was "able to free himself of the bitterness that would surely have destroyed most people who had to live 77 years behind bars."

The New York Times

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Preachers Mobbed

LONDON — Notwithstanding the very inclement weather, a large and angry mob formed in the streets of Cork last evening [April 22] for the purpose of attacking the members of the Open Air Evangelistic Mission. Owing to the demeanor and organized character of a section of the crowd the police drove the preachers back to their rooms as soon as they made their appearance, the officer in charge stating in explanation that he considered their lives in imminent peril. Owing to the action of the police there was no collision. Subsequently a shopkeeper named Lovell was chased into a public house and beaten.

1919: Hungarian Unrest

BERNE — Messages received in diplomatic circles from Budapest show that the Bela Kun government is in extremely precarious condition. The Communist troops are manifesting a distinct inclination to shirk fighting.

In combats with mere peasants in the Szopron and Szombathely regions, Bela Kun's soldiers were utterly defeated. It is believed that an alliance between the peasantry and the middle-class leaders will soon take place, and that Lovassy, a former Cabinet minister, will head the coalition. Budapest is said to be in a state of absolute anarchy.

1944: Finns Stand Firm

MOSCOW — [From our New York edition:] Finland has rejected Russia's second peace offer, the Soviet government announced last night [April 22] in a statement calling Finland's leaders willing vassals of Germany and declaring they solely responsible for continuation of the Russo-Finnish war. The Finnish rejection was communicated to Russia through the Swedish government on April 19 and the Russians, in a return note yesterday, informed Finland that the armistice negotiations were considered broken.



International Herald Tribune

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S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
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ULTIMATUM AND DEFLIANCE / BOSNIA IMPASSE

Serbs Seek Face-Saving Way Out as Yugoslav Army Girds for War

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — Confronted by the imminent threat of NATO air strikes around Gorazde, Bosnian Serbs on Friday sought a last-ditch, face-saving formula for a withdrawal as the Yugoslav Army prepared for possible involvement in the Bosnian war.

President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia and the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, began a meeting in Belgrade with the top United Nations official in the former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, to seek agreement on a Serb withdrawal from Gorazde.

[As the talks adjourned Friday night, Mr. Akashi said that the Bosnian Serbs had agreed on a cease-fire in Gorazde, beginning at noon

Saturday, Agence France-Presse reported that the Serbs had also agreed to allow UN and aid agency personnel in access to the city, in accordance with the earlier NATO ultimatum.]

Several previous negotiations over 10 days between these parties have broken down in acrimonious disagreement, and UN officials have become convinced that the word of the Bosnian Serbs is worth little.

Gorazde lies less than 20 kilometers from the Serbian border. In the light of the growing threats to the Bosnian Serbs from NATO, the Yugoslav Army has taken "precautionary measures" and "the possibility that Serbia becomes involved is a reality," the Yugoslav foreign minister said.

Speaking in an interview in Belgrade in which he anticipated the ultimatum, Vukobrat Jovanovic, the foreign minister of the rump Yugoslav state of Serbia and Montenegro, declared that Yugoslavia remained committed to the quest for a peaceful settlement.

But Mr. Jovanovic, who speaks almost daily to the Serbian president, added: "Mr. Milosevic is greatly concerned, disappointed and dismayed at the latest developments. The new threats from President Clinton encourage the Muslims greatly in their policy of trying to bring NATO into the war."

Asked what would happen if NATO bombed bridges on the Drina River, which constitutes the border between Serbia and Bosnia, the

foreign minister said "I would not advise this to be done."

He continued: "If, as it seems, the interests bent on enlarging the war prevail, the possibility that Serbia becomes involved is a reality. When, as now, the situation on the ground is dangerous, the Yugoslav Army, of course, takes precautionary measures. But this is not the course we want."

Western diplomats are convinced that Mr. Milosevic, the man who unleashed Serbian nationalism across the Balkans, does want to avert a widening of the war and is eager to rein in his rampaging brothers across the Drina. But it is not clear that he still has the means.

Mr. Jovanovic said that when the Serbian president promised the Russian foreign minister,

Andrei V. Koryzev, last Sunday that a cease-fire would take hold immediately in Gorazde, he was entirely sincere. But his attempts floundered.

Bosnian Serb officials contend that negotiations over a withdrawal from Gorazde have failed because their troops are being provoked by Muslim forces. They also say fighting is being prolonged by the refusal of the Muslim-led Bosnian government to accept a Bosnia-wide cease-fire in the hope of drawing NATO into the war on the Muslim side.

"I could go either way," said a Western official close to the Belgrade negotiations. "By any rational, objective appraisal, the Serbs will have to find a way to comply. But there is a big irrational factor here linked to an enormous

Serbian pride, and I doubt the Serbs will do anything in the absence of a face-saving solution."

When NATO issued its ultimatum in February to the Serbs to withdraw their heavy artillery 20 kilometers from Sarajevo, the intervention of the Russian government and the dispatch of some Russian UN soldiers to the Sarajevo area allowed the Serbs to contend that they were cooperating with a Russian initiative rather than bending to NATO's will.

But the Bosnian Serbs have since angered the Russian government by failing to honor promises to the Russian special envoy, Vitali I. Churkin. It therefore seems unlikely that the Russian can offer the Serbs a graceful exit once again.

Aggressors Boost Artillery Attacks On Bosnian City

By Chuck Sudetic
New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Bosnian Serbs blanketed Gorazde with artillery fire and launched fresh infantry assaults into the eastern Bosnian city Friday, ignoring a new UN Security Council resolution demanding their withdrawal. UN officials and local ham radio operators said.

Bosnian government officials were overjoyed Friday night at the news of the NATO ultimatum that the Serbs cease their attacks on Gorazde immediately and withdraw or face air strikes.

"We express our gratitude to Mr. Clinton for taking decisive action," said Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic of Bosnia, clearly convinced that the ultimatum, which had President Bill Clinton's backing, would save Gorazde from falling into Serbian hands. "We knew America would take a moral stand."

"This is not just another one of the calls to the Serbs to withdraw from Gorazde," he said in a brief interview, referring sarcastically to a series of ineffective pleas by the United Nations and the European Union for the Serbs to pull back.

Three weeks ago, the Bosnian Serbs launched their offensive on Gorazde, which the Security Council declared a "safe area" last year but took no firm steps to protect, in a clear bid to take over the entire east bank of the Drina River, which slices through the area.

The Serbs seek control of the main road running through Gorazde, which links Serbia's capital, Belgrade, with the Adriatic Coast, and have campaigned since April 1991 to uproot the entire majority population of Muslims from the Drina Valley.

In Belgrade on Friday, the highest-ranking UN official in the former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, discussed a cease-fire in Gorazde with President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia as well as the political and military leaders of the Bosnian Serbs, Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic.

Friday's Serbian attacks came in the wake of the bloodiest 24 hours in the three-week Serbian offensive against Gorazde, with 99 people killed and 273 wounded, according to a report from a UN relief agency official in Gorazde received here Friday afternoon. The dead include seven children and 54 women and elderly people.

The UN aid agency report confirmed that Serbian shell and sniper fire killed at least four persons Friday morning in Gorazde, but ham radio reports from the town said that the death toll was certainly much higher. UN officials said that shelling resumed Friday night after a lull.

Before Friday's attacks, the known casualty toll in the Serbian offensive was 535 people dead and 1,740 wounded, UN officials said, stressing that the count is incomplete because the fighting around Gorazde has made collecting all the dead impossible. The Serbs have never made public a comprehensive casualty tally.

The UN relief worker's report from Gorazde said the Serbian artillery and sniper fire was so severe that the aid workers advised against any attempt by the United States and other countries to parachute food supplies into the city.

"Such an air drop would only draw civilians out into the open where they will be annihilated by every type of fire imaginable," the report said. "Don't read this as an exaggeration. Food is absolutely the least of the worries of the locals."

On Friday morning, two Serbian tank shells ripped into a riverside building used by UN military observers and a UN relief agency in Gorazde, the report said, adding



Sarajevo residents getting free bread Friday as humanitarian flights resumed. The city had been without food deliveries for over a week.

6 Are Jailed in Madrid In Fatal '83 Disco Fire

Readers

MADRID — The four owners of a Madrid disco, Alcala 20, where 81 people burned or suffocated to death in 1983, were found guilty of negligence Friday and sentenced to jail terms of two years each.

In addition, the Interior Ministry official who inspected the disco was also given a two-year sentence, and the electrician who approved the establishment's wiring was jailed for six months for falsifying documents. The city's safety chief was acquitted, but the court said the state should pay a total of 2 billion pesetas (\$14 million) compensation to the victims' families.

that three persons were killed and another three wounded in a shelling attack near the building.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees office took a direct hit by a 76 millimeter shell into the windows, destroying what ever was not yet destroyed by anti-aircraft bursts earlier, the refugee agency's report said.

"Hospital has taken many impacts this morning," the report said. "The area is covered with smoke and communication is lost. The same is reported about the refugee centers near here."

In the four-hour period beginning at 8 A.M., the UN military observers in Gorazde reported 106 Serbian artillery and mortar shells landing on Gorazde, with the most Muslim Bosnian Army forces in the town firing back 20 mortar rounds, the report says.

"The Serbs have made some incursions into the town, but the town is still in Bosnian Army hands," said Major Rob Anunnik, a spokesman for the UN military force here.

A Bosnian Army liaison officer reported to UN military observers in Gorazde that the Serbs were attacking the villages of Illova, Osnica and Praca, a UN aid worker's report says. "Keep in mind the

fate of the population there as soon as this remaining area is overrun," he said.

The Serbs have carried out numerous ethnic-cleansing sweeps through rural areas of eastern Bosnia, out of sight of international observers and journalists. Aid workers in Gorazde have warned for days that the Serbs might attempt next to move against the thousands of people who have fled westward from Gorazde to the mountainous areas of pockets still under Bosnian Army control.

After using a group of women and children to prevent the UN military convoy from entering Gorazde, on Friday Serbian leaders delayed the convoy from returning to Sarajevo.

A UN spokesman said the commander of the United Nations military force in the former Yugoslavia, General Bertrand de Lapresle, ordered the 141 troops and medical personnel in the convoy to turn back Friday to Sarajevo from the town of Rogatica. The Serbian police prevented the convoy from moving, the spokesman said, but UN officials here said Friday night that the Serbs had allowed the convoy to depart toward the Bosnian capital.

ULTIMATUM: NATO Warns

Continued from Page 1

American based in Naples, will still have to agree on specific targets with the senior commander of UN forces in Bosnia, Lieutenant General Michael Rose of Britain, before he can launch any air attacks, NATO officials said.

Mr. Butros Ghali himself would have the right to approve the first strikes around Gorazde if the Serbs did not comply with NATO's conditions, Mr. Wörner said. "But after talking with him many times in recent days, I have no doubt that we will get it if the conditions we have stated are not met," he added.

Mr. Butros Ghali told him that he would convey the terms of NATO's decision immediately to the Serbian authorities. Mr. Wörner said, and the United States would inform Russia, which has repeatedly disapproved of air strikes and said it might pull its peacekeeping forces out of Bosnia if the violence escalates.

UN forces did call in limited air strikes last week on Serbian tanks and other weapons that were threatening their positions, but did not have the authority to ask for bombing to prevent the attack on

Gorazde itself, even though it was one of the "safe areas" designated by the UN last May. Nor did Mr. Clinton give such approval, until now.

Last night, President Clinton decided enough was enough, Ambassador Hunter said. "Many people thought that the Bosnian Serbs were going to try to get in ahead of a NATO decision, so last night the president decided to act."

"This is not a tit-for-tat operation," Mr. Hunter said, although he declined to specify any of the targets that might be hit. Mr. Butros Ghali, in a letter to NATO this week, asked for the authority for air strikes against "artillery, mortar positions or tanks in or around the above-mentioned safe areas."

When Mr. Ousland set off from Siberia seven weeks ago, his load was around 275 pounds (125 kilograms), but it is now at least 100 pounds lighter because of reduced stocks. He designed his sledges so it could be used as a boat to cross open water, but he has done so sparingly.

He has prepared meals of salmon or hams, as well as grain saturated with fat — with water for breakfast, dry for lunch — consuming 6,400 calories a day in an effort to replenish the energy he is burning.

At times, he has reported, the wind has blown so fiercely that he could not see where he was placing his feet, and on one frightening occasion he stepped briefly through the ice but was protected by his waterproof footwear. The solitude, he says, has not been too terrible.

"Of course I have had some psychological down periods and have been in a bad humor, but it hasn't really been a problem," he said Wednesday.

"The cold weather is the toughest because it drains your resources," he added. "My legs feel like jelly."

Two other men gave up solo, unsupported efforts to reach the North Pole this spring. Rupert Hadow of Britain, was pulled off the ice after covering 23 miles from the northern tip of Canada in 23 days. There were daily risks to life and limb, he said after being flown out. "My view was that it was not something worth dying for."

Mitsuru Oba of Japan, fell through the ice into the Arctic Ocean last month and used much of his fuel trying to get warm again. He, too, was flown out.

Amid the accolades, there are some grumbles that the money financing his expedition could have been better spent. Ingrid Ousland smiled at this.

"Others," she said, "say thank goodness there are still adventurers in the world."

A Russian Baltic Outpost Is Trying to Snub Its German Past

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

KALININGRAD, Russia — For half a century, Kaliningrad had no past. Captured by the Red Army in 1945 and held as war booty, the city's 700-year history as Königsberg, capital of East Prussia, was over even mentioned in the Great Soviet Encyclopedia.

Even manhole covers bearing the emblem of the ruined German city were removed as Communist bosses set out to extract the "rotting teeth" of its old identity.

This ruthless self-denial still haunts Kaliningrad, now an isolated outpost of a shrunken Russia. Perched on the Baltic coast, just a few hours' train ride from the Polish port of Gdansk, Kaliningrad — the city and region have a population of 900,000 — finds itself separated from the rest of the Russian Federation by more than 600 miles (1,000 kilometers) and two independent countries, Lithuania and Belarus.

Its population is overwhelmingly Russian, and yet its German origin, now openly acknowledged once again, has added uncertainty about its future. No

matter how much local officials deny it, the possibility that Kaliningrad may again be "Germanized" lingers.

"There is no Germanization of Kaliningrad, it has not happened, it is not happening and it will not happen," said Mayor Vitali Shipov.

And yet, ethnic Germans from other parts of the former Soviet Union are moving here, some fleeing instability in Central Asia, others looking for a half-century home between Russia and Germany. Official statistics put the number at less than 5,000, but resident Germans say it is much higher — 20,000 and up — and growing.

"Here there is a chance to have both cultures," said Sergei, a young Russian Army officer who recently moved here from Kazakhstan with his ethnic German wife. He was one of two dozen people attending German language classes at the Russian-German House in Kaliningrad, which along with the Evangelical Church services at the Victory movie theater has become a gathering place for ethnic Germans.

Elvira Breining, an ethnic German whose husband is Russian, left Uzbekistan last year looking for a midway point between Russia and Germany, where her parents had emigrated several years ago.

"Geography is the reason, but there are also German roots here," she said. "And people can satisfy their cultural and religious needs."

Rainer Neufeldt, director of the Russian-German House, is serving as Germany's official representative pending the opening of a consulate here later this year.

He said the German government had avoided the question of the resettlement of the old Soviet Union's ethnic Germans — descendants of emigrants to czarist Russia — who have decided to live in this sensitive enclave.

"We have to be very careful," said Mr. Neufeldt. "There are Russian Germans coming here daily, but I can't help them. They have to have official registration, and in many cases it is impossible because they have no place to live and work."

Like Mr. Neufeldt, Erwin Motzkus was born in Königsberg, and was deported, forced to walk through Poland to Berlin in the bitterly cold winter of 1945-46. Now the mayor of Potsdam, in what was once East Germany, he has come back, heading a consortium of businesses eager to re-establish old links with the Russian economy.

Although there are German nationalists who have tried to drum up support to take back Kaliningrad, both Mr. Motzkus and Mr. Neufeldt are resigned to the fate of their native city.

"For 700 years this was German territory, but we lost the war," said Mr. Neufeldt. Mr. Motzkus added: "I wouldn't want anyone to be harmed as we were harmed. It is not their fault that they are here."

Like other Germans looking to do business here, Mr. Motzkus has found the process painfully cumbersome and slow.

Despite the region's eagerness to boost itself as one of Russia's two "free economic zones," and to prove its viability as a beachhead for European investment, there is a wariness about German capital here that only compounds Russia's own uncertain business climate.

Still, a miniboom in trade is on. Russian economic incentives, and arrangements with Belarus and Lithuania which permit tariff-free transit between Kaliningrad and Russia proper, have contributed to a threefold rise in exports, a fivefold rise in imports and more than 200 new joint ventures in the last year.

ransom in a roadside bin used to store grit for use on icy roads. They waited for hours for Dagobert to appear before parking in the sand-blot to find that it had been placed over a manhole.

Dagobert had vanished into Berlin's underground sewer system with what he thought was the ransom — but the police had put wads of paper in the bag.

The police had been following the suspect for several days after spotting a man driving a car that matched a description of the blackmailer. He was arrested Friday morning after he called a special telephone number known only to him and police.

The police had gotten close to Dagobert on several occasions previously.

In January, he asked that the ransom be placed in a home-made

train wagon placed on the rails of an abandoned station in Berlin. The wagon was activated by remote control after the money was placed inside it, but it stalled and went off the track.

Another late-night attempt to snub the man was foiled when a policeman chasing Dagobert slipped on dog waste.

A police source said that that policeman, who had been widely ridiculed by the media, was given the honor of arresting Dagobert in the eastern district of Treptow.

Dagobert masks and T-shirts have been selling briskly, a Berlin musician has recorded a Dagobert rap song, and a book on him is due out soon.

"It's a shame it's over," said a Berlin radio commentator. "Journalists had a lot to write about, people had a lot to read about and the police had a lot of frustration." (Reuters, AFP)

Hata: From 'Accidental Politician' to Ultimate Tokyo Insider

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Anyone who steps into Tsutomu Hata's apartment will see instantly that it is the dwelling of a typical Japanese salaryman — three cramped rooms, with a washing machine jammed in by the front door and a combination living room-dining room-kitchen piled high with books and papers.

Part of Mr. Hata's popularity can be explained by the fact that he lives today much as he did when he was a bus-tour operator in the 1960s, before he became what he calls "an accidental politician."

But the selection Friday of the foreign minister to be the next prime minister and to save the governing coalition from itself was anything but an accident.

After dabbling with a rebel in the prime minister's office for the last eight months, the leaders of Japan's fractious coalition have turned to the most cautious of reformers.

His predecessor, Morihiro Hosokawa, came to office in August as an outsider boasting little

experience in the brutal backrooms of Tokyo politics; he spent much of the winter proving it. Mr. Hata, in contrast, is the consummate insider, known for a jovial, modest manner that makes him a superb deal-cutter, but an unwillingness to cross Japan's powerful bureaucrats.

The difference was striking on television Friday night. When Mr. Hosokawa came to power nine months ago, he talked of the need to rebuild a political and economic system that has "grown moribund and out of touch with the realities of the rest of the world." On Friday, Mr. Hata never used the word reform, but spoke about stability, consensus and unity.

"I will put all my effort to make Japan a country that can be trusted, loved and understood in international society," he said.

There is no question that Mr. Hata, 58, harbors a rebellious streak of his own: After 24 years in the Liberal Democratic Party, he bolted last year, a leader of the internal coup that sparked the biggest reordering of the Japanese political system since the end of World War II. Since the revolt, he and his closest political

ally, Ichiro Ozawa, Japan's strongest and most behind-the-scenes political power, have been at the center of reordering Japanese politics. They have called for what Mr. Ozawa calls a "normal nation" that plays a far greater role in world affairs and moves beyond Japan's reflexive isolationism.

Members of the party say a likeable deal-maker may be just what the country needs after nearly a year of chaos.

Mr. Hosokawa blundered over with ideas about deregulating the economy, restructuring the tax system and overhauling Japan's defense force. But he lacked the internal political skills to push most of those changes through the Diet, or parliament. Mr. Hata may not be able to define the problem as clearly, but most who know him suspect he will be far more adroit.

His strength lies in the fact that he, too, had called for change before it became politically fashionable. He advocated strong reforms of the electoral system, and when it became clear that Liberal Democratic leaders were ignoring him, he helped lead the defections last summer

that ended the party's 38 years of rule. He has talked at length about the need to apologize for Japan's crimes in World War II. When the subject turns to the kinds of economic reforms demanded by Japan's trading partners, especially the United States, he turns vague.

But in a long career that has included stints as agriculture minister and finance minister, Mr. Hata has never failed to mouth the brief he was handed by the bureaucrats in his ministry.

Tsutomu Hata was born on Aug. 24, 1935, in Tokyo, the first son of a family that includes wealthy landowners in Nagano Prefecture. His father was a reporter for the Asahi Shinbun, one of Japan's largest newspapers, who ran for election to parliament in 1937, just as Japan was immersing itself in the war in Asia.

Never a remarkable student, the younger Hata graduated from one of Japan's less prestigious institutions, Seijo University, and then failed the entrance test to become a reporter at the Asahi and one of its major competitors.

His first job was counting the fares collected

by bus conductors. Two years later, in 1960, he began to direct tours, and the contact with so many residents of Nagano turned out to be invaluable for his political career.

The connections Mr. Hata made in the bus-tour business soon paid off. When his father fell ill, the Liberal Democratic Party nominated his son for his seat, and he was elected in 1969.

Mr. Hata quickly joined the faction controlled by Kakuei Tanaka, the Japanese prime minister later implicated in the Lockheed scandal. For years Mr. Hata kept his head down, focusing on agriculture, the major industry of his mountainous district.

By Japanese standards, a colleague of his noted recently, "he is remarkably clean; he doesn't care about money." But the same was said of Mr. Hosokawa, and the scandal that brought him down proved what political professionals in Japan have said for years: One cannot have served in the Tanaka faction without having seen huge shopping carts of cash roll by every day.

JAPAN: No Bold Moves Expected

Continued from Page 1

increasing funds earmarked this decade for public works projects.

As for deregulating an economy that is choking on bureaucratic excess and piling up the biggest trade surpluses in its history, the evidence suggests that Mr. Hata will move cautiously. Until last year, he was a loyal member of the Liberal Democratic Party, defending policies that protected domestic industries.

"Personally, he's inclined to swallow whole what the bureaucrats say," the Western official said. "And as prime minister we see little reason to think he'll break the style of showing great deference to bureaucratic opinion."

Yet Mr. Hata, who is likely to be elected prime minister by the Diet on Monday, will be under enormous pressure to placate Washington by following through on the government's pledge to deliver a specific package of economic-stimulation and market-opening measures before the G-7 meeting.

ART

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New View of Goya: His Small Paintings

International Herald Tribune

LONDON—A curious vision of one of the greatest Western painters is offered at the Royal Academy under the title "Goya, the Small Paintings." While it may sound at first like some spoofy excuse for the greater ease with which small formats are carried, insured and borrowed, the choice effectively results in what could be called "A View From the Studio."

The small formats were either sketches done as preliminary steps, or pictures painted

SOURIN MELIKIAN

by the artist for his own satisfaction. They differ vastly from the formal commissions. More than half come from private collections or museums off the beaten path, further contributing to a feeling of surprising novelty from start to finish.

This begins with the stunning portrait of the artist as a young man from a private collection. The artist is seen sideways, turning to peer at the viewer with a searching expression, both imperious and full of human understanding. The self-portrait has a Rembrandt touch to it, the panache included. So does a miniature self-portrait done around 1795-1797, which came to light for the first time since 1900, when it was auctioned at Edmund Peck & Associates on Oct. 31, 1989. This small gem will come as a revelation to most viewers. Goya's features are drawn, almost haggard. His eyes stare at some invisible point, lost in the self-absorption of a man who had just been stricken with complete deafness. A third self-portrait shows him in his studio, circa 1794-95.

But the most striking discovery as a group lies in the series of sketches in oils quickly jotted down as preliminary thoughts for planned paintings. They sum up what mattered most to the painter—light, movement, the atmosphere these suggest. The very first picture, a sketch for "Hannibal the Conqueror Viewing Italy for the First Time From the Alps," is, again, a novelty. When reproduced in 1984, it aroused considerable skepticism. Only last year did a careful cleaning remove alterations introduced by over-restoration. It shows the main area to be well preserved. The discovery of Goya's notebook from his early years in Italy proves that it elaborates an outline first done in chalk. Chiaroscuro effects inherited from Caravaggio painting combine with an unusual palette in light tones.

A finished picture from that early period, which was perhaps started in 1771, points to the overriding importance of sculptural form and light. In "The Baptism of Christ," there is no setting. Masses of hazy color, veering from black to ochre, fill the ground. The posture of Jesus, his legs flexed, his arms raised toward his face, is almost identical to that of Adam in

a crayon sketch of "Adam and Eve Driven Out of Eden" in Goya's notebook. There could be no clearer evidence of the prevalence of form over subject in Goya's memory.

The other revelation that comes out in the oil sketches, when compared with the reproductions of the finished pictures in the catalogue, is the initial search for expressiveness that mostly gets polished away. In a sketch for "Annunciation," in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the angel stands in front of the Virgin, eyebrows raised over his troubled eyes drowned in shadow. Mary, who has red eyelids, seems to have been crying. All that is gone in the final version. The angel looks gravely serene, the Virgin almost happily absorbed in her reading of a Hebrew scroll.

A mix of caricature-like exaggeration and parody soon appeared in the preparatory sketches. A study for "Winter," a tapestry cartoon, shows three characters in a snow storm walking with a dancing movement as they try to keep over their heads a single blanket to shield themselves. The landscape is summarily dispatched like a theatrical backdrop. But great care has been brought to the faces, half grinning with pain, half-amused.

AS GOYA grew older, the search for expressiveness, far from losing down, intensified. The sketch for "The Miracle of Saint Anthony of Padua" is an extraordinary study in shadow theater. Barely formed figures stand out against the pale blue or white of a sky that could have been painted by an advanced Impressionist. Ghostly apparitions half melt into the clouds. Only one character clearly emerges, the standing saint towering above the crowd. The mocking perception is there, as if Goya could not help himself. A little boy straddles the railing as a man behind throws up his arms, presumably in wonder.

No trace remains of this obsessive search for gestulation and mimicry in the finished fresco on the cupola of San Antonio de la Florida on which Goya spent 120 days. Yet, there were spin-offs to these sketches and the aesthetics they reveal. They are small pictures, not done as studies for any future works, but as finished pictures in their own right, often filled with a kind of furious snarling irony.

"The Duchess of Alba and the Beata," in which a young woman, the duchess, leans forward toward an old lady's maid is the high point of these "caprichos," or pictures of fantasy. It was painted shortly after Goya had become deaf. The old woman is scared by the red cord that the duchess wears under her nose. She rolls her eyes as she throws back her head, brandishing a wooden crucifix with one hand and leaning on her cane with the other. Cleverly painted in white, black and touches of vivid yellow, the sketch is utterly unfunny.



Detail of Goya's "Self-Portrait in the Studio," c. 1794-95.

Yet, this is the merrier side to the pictures of private terrors in which Goya indulged. A darker strain comes out in a group of 12 paintings done on tin-plated metal sheets, about 43 by 32 centimeters. Six of them deal with the banal ferocity of Spanish life in the form of bullfighting—Goya was, himself, an aficionado. The six others dwell on forms of cruelty in human fate. "Interior of a Prison" and "Yard With Lunatics" are deeply disturbing visions of sadism and suffering that, to a 20th-century viewer's mind, conjure up memories of concentration camp photographs. Painted in a brownish haze, they have more than a touch of "Nacht und Nebel."

Where such compositions intended as protests by Goya, who fought every aspect of repression and injustice? We know he visited prisons. On his wife's side, there were insane members of the family in an asylum that he probably would have seen. The prison and madhouse scenes may reflect his emotions.

But the purpose of other caprichos, done later, is more obscure. They are like recurring nightmares transcribed on canvas. Some, "Gypsies Resting in a Cave," "A Plague Hospital," are Impressionistic visions of figures half-seen in darkness. The latter, particularly, has an evocative power in its sketchy rendition of shadowy figures that sets Goya apart from any trend in European art.

Others still, like the scenes of cannibalism, have a sick side. Occasionally, they lapse into cheap kitsch such as "The Witches Sabbath," immensely intriguing from a painter whose mastery was so complete. Was it a kind of release to this man locked up within himself? There seems little doubt that small-format painting was often Goya's form of thinking.

Toward the end of his life, while in France, to which he fled as a youthful 78-year-old, unable to suffer the stifling and bloody dictatorship of Ferdinand VII, Goya painted a series of miniatures on ivory (which implies care and consideration), paradoxically dashed off in carbon black and watercolor. "Heads of a Child and an Old Woman" (a mongoloid child and a mad woman?) seem to be recollections from the madhouse. "A Seated Major and a Major" is like an anticipation of Manet's Impressionist characters of the early 1870s, only more advanced.

"There are no rules in painting," Goya wrote to the Royal Academy of San Fernando in 1792. He broke them all, including his own. Deaf to the world's protests, like Beethoven, whom he resembled so much, the embittered idealist ushered in the modern age.

"Goya, the Small Paintings" will be at the Royal Academy until June 12, and at the Art Institute of Chicago, July 16 to Oct. 16.

A Secret Picasso Muse

Jazz-Age Luminary Linked to Paintings

By Michael Kimmelman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—A leading Picasso scholar says that hundreds of paintings and drawings made by the artist during the 1920s were inspired by an infatuation with the American socialite and jazz-age luminary Sara Murphy, and are not, as has long been thought, idealized figures or depictions of the woman who was Picasso's wife at the time, Olga.

Among the works is the "Woman in White" at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The assertion that some kind of romance took place between Picasso and Sara Murphy is made by William Rubin, the Picasso scholar and former head of the department of painting and sculpture at the Museum of Modern Art, in "The Pipes of Pan: Picasso's Aborted Love Song to Sara Murphy," an article to be published in the May issue of the magazine Art News.

"Confronting some several hundred images—many of them patently romantic—it was hard to avoid concluding that Picasso was mesmerized by Sara, indeed, enamored of her," Rubin writes.

He believes "Madame Picasso," a work in the National Gallery in Washington that Christian Zervos—the author of the complete catalogue of Picasso's art, once identified as a portrait of Olga—actually depicts Sara.

Moreover, he says the monumental painting "The Pipes of Pan," in the Musée Picasso in Paris, a work that depicts two young women, began as a four-figure composition that included Sara in the role of Venus and the artist himself in the role of Mars, but that her rejection of him caused Picasso to eliminate Sara from it.

Infrared photographs of the painting, he writes, support his conclusion that the composition began with a figure of Venus and changed radically.

"Picasso is so well known, yet there is clearly a part of his life and work that he kept secret and that he lied about to interviewers," Rubin said in an interview in his office at the Modern.

PICASSO possibly misdated works depicting Sara to throw people, specifically his wife, off the track, said Rubin.

By going through Picasso's vast output between 1921, when Picasso met Sara, and 1924, shortly after the infatuation ended, Rubin said, he can now associate hundreds of works with her.

Many of these associations are hard to see, however, because Picasso tended to stylize or idealize his depictions, and sometimes blended portraits of different women into one. Yet Rubin insisted that after countless hours of looking at these works (in preparing an exhibit



Scholar says Sara Murphy posed for "Woman in White."

tion of Picasso portraits he is organizing at the Modern for 1996) he has little doubt that they represent Sara.

He writes in the article that the Picasso authority Pierre Daix was long ago told in confidence by the artist that a painting from 1923 was a portrait of Sara, and that Honoria Donnelly, the Murphys' daughter, has known the same thing about certain drawings.

But previously, no one, Rubin states, "suspected the existence of the almost 40 oil paintings nor the more than 200 drawings of Sara that we can now identify. Indeed, in 1923, pictures of Sara far outnumbered those of Picasso's wife, Olga."

Gerald and Sara Murphy were famous jazz-age figures; they were the models for Dick and Nicole Diver in F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel "Tender Is the Night." They lived at the Hotel du Cap, just outside Antibes, France, in the summer of 1923, when Picasso was also there.

Gerald Murphy had been trained as a landscape architect at Harvard, then had studied with the Russian painter Natalya Goncharova, as had Sara. It was while they were helping to repair scenery at the Ballets Russes in Paris in 1921, at Goncharova's behest, that Picasso may have first met Sara.

Gerald became a Precisionist painter, along the lines of Charles Sheeler and Charles Demuth, whose proto-Pop depictions of consumer goods included products manufactured by the Mark Cross saddlery and design company,

which his father owned. (In the 1930s, Gerald returned to the United States and took over the business.)

He also collaborated with Cole Porter on the ballet "Within the Quota," a relationship Rubin hints may have been homosexual.

Rubin suggests in the Art News article a scenario in which Picasso used his considerable "animal magnetism" to woo Sara in Antibes during the summer of 1923 when Gerald retreated to be with Porter in Venice. Rubin stops short of claiming that the "serious flirtation" between Sara and Picasso escalated into sex.

"I don't know for a fact that anything happened," Rubin said, "but my feeling increasingly is that it was a brief thing probably, but that it did happen. If she needed any rationale, it didn't hurt that her husband was off with Cole Porter in Venice while Picasso was courting her."

John Richardson, the Picasso biographer, agreed with Rubin's analysis. He noted that in 1980 in Arts magazine, two art historians, Robert Jackson Clark and Marian Burleigh-Motley, identified the source of the final version of "Pipes of Pan" as a homoerotic photograph from 1901 by Baron Wilhelm von Gloeden, which Richardson said makes an interesting potential allusion to Gerald and Cole Porter.

Rubin, when told of the 1980 article, said it added another piece to the puzzle of what he is calling "the four-cornered triangle" of the Murphys, Picasso and Porter.

BOOKS

THE GAME IS AFOOT: Parodies, Pastiche & Ponderings of Sherlock Holmes

Edited by Marvin Kaye. 512 pages. \$24.95. St. Martin's.

Reviewed by Michael Dirda

IT was during the autumn of 19— that I first made the acquaintance of Mr. Sherlock Holmes. Re-

turning late one afternoon to my lodgings, I chanced to encounter an old school friend who had risen somewhat in the world and assumed a part-time position at the local branch library. The weather being remarkably fine for October, and my homework complete, I yielded to his entreaties that I accompany him to his place of employment. There, he assured me, awaited a remarkable volume that could not fail to arouse my interest. To my recollection—I have,

alas, misplaced my notes for that year—the book was rather worn, with a faded red cloth binding, and evidently much read: "The Complete Sherlock Holmes" by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Little did I know how momentous the next few hours were to be! As I hunched over the wooden library table, the floor evening quietly faded toward night, and was replaced by what many before me have called the best of all possible worlds, that centered on 221 B Baker Street,

where the fog lies thick, the hansom cabs run briskly to Paddington, and the game is always afoot. To those who love what Holmesians call the Canon (or the Sacred Writings—56 stories and four novels), a mere name, title or quotation can set off little explosions of witfulness and affection: Irene Adler, of dubious and questionable memory; "The Giant Rat of Sumatra" (the most famous of those haunting tales "for which the world is not yet prepared"); the great struggle at the Reichenbach Falls, the deadly Colonel Sebastian Moran, "The Sign of Four," and that corpulent human computer Mycroft Holmes, who at times is the British government.

Above them all, of course, stands, or more probably slouches on a settee with a Stradivarius across his knee, the moody, melodramatic, ever-astonishing Sherlock Holmes. Nearly scribbles his friend and chronicler Dr. John H. Watson, that very embodiment of bluff Victorian ideals, "the one fixed point in a changing era." It is hardly too much to say that one would rather unearth a new adventure of the immortal duo than discover a new sonnet by Shakespeare.

"The Game Is Afoot" reminds us that the world has always been fully prepared for more tales about the greatest of all detectives. Marvin Kaye, the editor of the collection, has mixed together some of the oldest parodies or pastiches of Holmes

(by Bret Harte, O. Henry, James M. Barrie) with some of the most famous (Vincent Starrett's "Adventure of the Unique Hamlet," S. C. Roberts' "Strange Case of the Megalothrium Theft") and several modern pieces, ranging from James C. Irad's perfectly pitched "Problem of the Purple Macula" and Ruth Berke's rather jejune "Sherlock Holmes in Oz" to Daniel Pinkwater's ingenious "Journal of a Ghurka Physician" and Robert Bloch's vindication of Moriarty, "The Dynamics of an Asteroid."

Besides these diverting "uncanonical" tales, Kaye's anthology also reprints scholarly inquiries into several biographical cruxes in the life of Holmes. Jacques Barzun speculates on how the detective came to play the violin, especially when in a melancholy temper (he was taught by his talented and, sad to say, unmarried mother); Paul Anderson performs a stunning feat of deductions about the unwritten tale referred to as simply "the singular adventures of the Grice Patersons in the island of Uffa" (that word "in" provides the key), and Kaye reprints his own short monograph on "The Historic Holmes," wherein he examines the detective's exceptional acting ability.

As for those readers who have yet to discover the Sacred Writings, one can only envy such good fortune. A better world awaits you.

Michael Dirda is on the staff of The Washington Post.

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Wednesday, April 27, 1994

Room 14 at 2 p.m. - FURNITURE AND OBJETS D'ART. MILON-ROBERT, 19, rue de la Grange Batelière, 75009 PARIS. Tel.: (1) 48 00 99 44 - Fax: (1) 48 00 98 58.

Thursday, April 28, 1994

Room 8 at 2.30 p.m. - L'ART et la FEMME and Auguste-Théodore DESCH. MILON-ROBERT, 19, rue de la Grange Batelière, 75009 PARIS. Tel.: (1) 48 00 99 44 Fax: (1) 48 00 98 58.

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Room 7 at 2.15 p.m. - FURNITURE AND OBJETS D'ART. ADER TAJAN, 12, rue Favart, 75002 PARIS. Tel.: (1) 42 61 80 07 - Fax: (1) 42 61 39 57. In NEW YORK please contact Kitty Maisonneuve & Co Inc. 16 East 65th Street, fifth floor, N.Y. 10021. Phone: (212) 737 35 77/737 38 13 - Fax: (212) 861 14 34.

Friday, May 6, 1994

Room 13 at 2.15 p.m. - 18th & 19th Centuries. FURNITURE AND OBJETS D'ART. Experts: MM. Dillière. ADER TAJAN, 12, rue Favart, 75002 PARIS. Tel.: (1) 42 61 80 07 - Fax: (1) 42 61 39 57. In NEW YORK please contact Kitty Maisonneuve & Co Inc. 16 East 65th Street, fifth floor, N.Y. 10021. Phone: (212) 737 35 77/737 38 13 - Fax: (212) 861 14 34.

A Hazy Focus on the Past

By Penelope Rowlands

PARIS—In her latest work, the artist Seton Smith takes traditional elements—a chaise longue, a canopied four-poster bed—and photographs them in such a way that they become as provocative as a shouting match.

Her images are huge, more than six feet tall (about 1.8 meters), and almost always lopsided and out of focus. They're also morbid, nostalgic and strangely moving. "Ladies Portraits & Oval Bed" (1993), one of the strongest pieces in Smith's show at the Musée des Beaux-Arts in Nantes (through May 23), is a diptych that shows, on one side, a wall of period portraits; a canopied bed and a round mirror dominate the other side.

Although devoid of human life, the atmosphere seems charged with it; we can almost see the people who once lived in these rooms going about their lives. The inaccessibility of the past is just one of the recurring—and haunting—themes in Smith's work.

Although French critics have made much of the fact that Smith documents "le patrimoine," France's cultural heritage, Smith, 38, says she is after something more universal. In fact, the photographs in her show were taken all over Europe. Her preoccupations are, like the artist herself, deeply American.

"I have been living in Europe for some years," Smith has said. "But while observing its cultural heritage, I am always reflecting on my own, of ghettos, tract housing and super-malls."

An American who has spent the last decade in Paris, Smith is becoming ubiquitous in the art scene on both continents. Besides her show in Nantes, she has two current shows in New York as well as forthcoming ones in Los Angeles and Paris.

Smith has a way of taking the existing landscape, whether man-made or natural, and making it resonate. She admits to a preoccupation with "what effect space has on us emotionally and psychologically." In her work, she insists that people notice the buildings and landscapes around them, that they come to grips with their meaning. To this end, she transformed a Breton roadside a few years ago by adding photographic billboards to the side of the road; in 1992, she played similar tricks by adding large photographs of nature to a new parking structure at Reims—"so advertising," as one French critic called it.

ALTHOUGH Smith uses photography in her work, she is the first to admit that she's not a photographer. Her photos are flagrantly anti-photographic, defying every known convention of the medium. "Ideas are very fixed on what photography should be," she said. "I'm trying to use it in another way."

Photography is the means to her work, not an end in itself; it's the form she uses to get at conceptual issues. Not everyone has seen the distinction. "It took me years to find someone who would print what I wanted to," she says, with a laugh. "At one lab, the woman said, 'This is garbage. I won't print it.'"

Smith started out as a painter, then turned to photography because she found it more efficient. "With photographs, people go to the idea, rather than



An interior by Seton Smith.

the photo," she said. "I made paintings that were naive paintings but people only looked at them as naive paintings. They didn't look at what I was trying to do conceptually."

Smith grew up in suburban New Jersey, the daughter of Tony Smith, a well-known minimalist sculptor who died in 1980. Her preoccupation with architecture is deep-rooted, apparently; ask her about her childhood and she's apt to discuss the architecture of the two houses in which she grew up—one shingle, the other Georgian-inspired. Her family was—and remains—a remarkably artistic.

Her mother, Jane, is an actress and Kiki Smith, her older sister, is a much-lionized New York artist. Another sister, Bebe, died of AIDS in 1988.

Of her father's sculpture—often hugely scaled and executed in steel—Smith said: "It's interesting work, quite complex. No one has even scratched the surface of it yet."

Smith lives in a light-filled, minimally furnished apartment and admits to having become irrevocably Parisian. "I can work in peace here. In New York when you go outside you have the possibility of meeting everyone you've ever known on the street," she said. "Here my life is very quiet."

Besides, said Smith, who's seriously addicted to Camel Lights. "I don't see how I could go back. I wouldn't be able to smoke there."

Penelope Rowlands is a writer based in Paris.

مكتبة من الكتب

THE 1994 Herald Tribune READER SURVEY

The International Herald Tribune is of vital importance for us to know about our readers, so that we can continue to produce a better newspaper for you. Whether you read the International Herald Tribune regularly or only occasionally, we would be grateful if you could help us by completing and returning this questionnaire. The survey results, which will be produced in a statistical form only, will be used by our editorial, marketing, and advertising departments.

Your reply will be treated in strictest confidence by RSL - Research Services, a leading independent market research company.

As a token of our appreciation, we will make a charitable donation of one US dollar for each questionnaire returned. The findings of the survey and amounts donated to charity will be published in the IHT in a few weeks' time.

Please complete and return the questionnaire to RSL using the folding instructions on the reverse.

Thank you for your help.
Yours sincerely,
RICHARD MACLEAN
CHIEF EXECUTIVE/PUBLISHER

YOU AND THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

1. Where do you usually obtain your copies of the International Herald Tribune?

- subscription delivered to your home ☐ (10)
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- circulated copy ☐
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buy occasionally from newsagent / newsstand ☐
friend or colleague's copy ☐
airline / hotel copy ☐

2a. How often do you usually read or look at the IHT?

- 5 - 6 days a week ☐ 1 - 2 days a week ☐ (10)
3 - 4 days a week ☐ Less often than once a week ☐

2b. Where do you usually read or look at the IHT? (Please check all that apply)

- At home ☐ Traveling abroad ☐ (10)
At work ☐ Elsewhere ☐
Traveling to and from work ☐

3a. Does your spouse/partner read your copy of the IHT?

- Yes ☐ No ☐ (10)

3b. And how many people in total, excluding yourself, usually read your copy of the IHT?

- One ☐ Three ☐ Five or more ☐ (10)
Two ☐ Four ☐ No one else ☐

4. How interested would you be in reading a lengthier, magazine-type article in the IHT?

- Very interested ☐ Quite interested ☐ Not very interested ☐ (10)

TRAVEL

5. Approximately how many business air trips did you make in the last 12 months? (Count a round trip as one).

- None ☐ 3 - 5 ☐ 10 - 19 ☐ 35+ ☐ (10)
1 - 2 ☐ 6 - 9 ☐ 20 - 34 ☐ IF NONE ☐ SKIP TO Q8

6. To which of the following destinations did you fly on business in the last 12 months?

- | EUROPE | | THE AMERICAS | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| Belgium / Luxembourg <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | USA <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Indonesia <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | | |
| France <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Canada <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | China <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | | |
| Germany <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Latin America <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Australia <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | | |
| Italy <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | | New Zealand <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | | |
| Spain <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | ASIA/PACIFIC | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | | |
| Switzerland <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Hong Kong <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | MIDDLE EAST <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | | |
| Netherlands <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Singapore <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | AFRICA <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | | |
| Scandinavia / Finland <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Japan <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | ELSEWHERE <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | | |
| British Isles <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Taiwan <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | | | |
| Russia <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Thailand <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | | | |
| Other Eastern European Countries <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Malaysia <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | | | |

7a. For business trips, which class of air travel do you usually use?

- | FOR SHORT-HAUL TRIPS
(Up to four hours) | FOR LONG-HAUL TRIPS
(Over four hours) |
|--|--|
| First Class <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | First Class <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Business Class <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Business Class <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Economy <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Economy <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| No such trips <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | No such trips <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |

7b. Do you belong to an airline's executive/frequent flier club? Yes ☐ No ☐ SKIP TO Q8 (10)

7c. If yes, which one(s) do you mainly use? (Please write in)

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

8. In the last 12 months, approximately how many nights have you spent in hotels on business?

- None ☐ 8 - 14 ☐ 30 - 49 ☐ 75 or more ☐ (10)
1 - 7 ☐ 15 - 29 ☐ 50 - 74 ☐

9. In the last 12 months, how many times have you rented a car (for business or personal reasons, at home or abroad)?

- Not rented ☐ 3 - 6 rentals ☐ 15 rentals or more ☐ (10)
1 - 2 rentals ☐ 7 - 14 rentals ☐

10. Please indicate whether you have done either of the following in the past 12 months:

- | FOR PERSONAL REASONS | FOR BUSINESS REASONS |
|--|--|
| Flown in a privately chartered aeroplane <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Flown in a privately chartered aeroplane <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Used your company's private aeroplane <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Used your company's private aeroplane <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |

11a. Please indicate whether you own any of the following companies' calling cards, excluding pre-paid telephone cards. (Please check all that apply)

- AT&T ☐ MCI ☐ Sprint ☐ (10)
Other ☐ Do not own one ☐ SKIP TO Q.12

11b. How many times, on your last business trip outside your own country, did you use your calling card?

- None ☐ Twice ☐ 6 - 9 times ☐ (10)
Once ☐ 3 - 5 times ☐ 10 or more times ☐

ABOUT YOU

12a. Of which country (or countries) are you a citizen? (Write in)

12b. In which country are you currently resident? (Write in)

12c. For how long have you been living in your present country of residence?

- Less than 6 months ☐ 1 - 2 years ☐ 5 - 10 years ☐ (10)
6 - 12 months ☐ 2 - 5 years ☐ 10 or more years ☐

13. Are you? Male ☐ Female ☐ (10)

14. What is your age?

- Under 25 ☐ 35 - 44 ☐ 55 - 64 ☐ (10)
25 - 34 ☐ 45 - 54 ☐ 65 or over ☐

15. What is the highest educational level you attained?

- Doctorate / higher university degree ☐ University degree / equivalent professional qualification ☐ (10)
MBA ☐ Secondary or high school ☐

16. Into which of the following groups does your pre-tax annual household income from all sources fall? (Check in US\$ or write in your own currency)

- Up to US \$50,000 ☐ \$150,000 to \$199,999 ☐ (10)
\$50,000 to \$74,999 ☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999 ☐
\$75,000 to \$99,999 ☐ \$250,000 to \$499,999 ☐
\$100,000 to \$149,999 ☐ \$500,000 or more ☐

Or annual income in own currency (write in)

17a. How many cars are there in your household, including any company cars?

- No car ☐ One ☐ Two ☐ Three or more ☐ (10)

17b. What do you estimate to be the current cost of your main car, if purchased new (to the same specification)?

- Under US \$15,000 ☐ \$40,000 to under \$75,000 ☐ (10)
\$15,000 to under \$25,000 ☐ \$75,000 or more ☐
\$25,000 to under \$40,000 ☐

18. Which, if any, of these cards do you use? (Please check as many as apply)

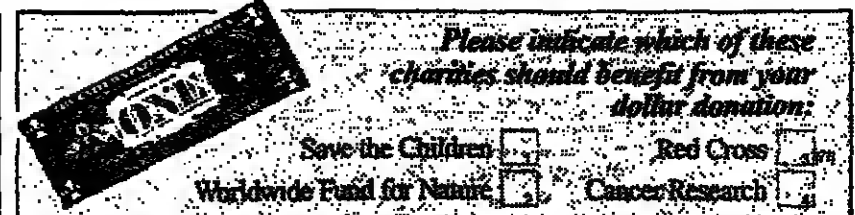
- | | |
|---|---|
| Access/Eurocard/Mastercard (Gold) <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Diners Club <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Access/Eurocard/Mastercard <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Visa Gold/Premier <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| American Express Gold/Platinum <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Visa/Carte Bleue <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| American Express Green <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | None of these <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |

19a. Which, if any, of the following types of investment do you or members of your household have?

- | | |
|---|---|
| Stocks and Shares <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Life Assurance Policies <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Bonds <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Derivative Products <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Government Securities <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Gold/Precious Metals <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Investment funds (including Mutual Funds/Unit Trusts) <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Real Estate (excluding main residence) <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Private Pension Plans <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Collectibles (art, antiques, coins, stamps, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| | Other <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |

19b. What is the approximate total value of the above and any other investments (excluding your main home) owned by you and members of your household (in US\$)?

- Under US \$50,000 ☐ \$500,000 to under \$1 million ☐ (10)
\$50,000 to under \$100,000 ☐ \$1 million to under \$5 million ☐
\$100,000 to under \$250,000 ☐ US \$5 million or more ☐
\$250,000 to under \$500,000 ☐



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Thank you for your co-operation. In 1993, the IHT contributed \$10,662 to charity on behalf of respondents to a similar questionnaire.

YOUR OCCUPATION

20. Are you ... ?
Working full-time ☐ Student ☐ Not in a paid occupation ☐ (10)
Working part-time ☐ Retired ☐ Other ☐

If you are not working full-time or part-time, please skip to bottom of page.

21. What is the principal activity of the organisation for which you work?

- | | |
|---|---|
| Primary/Public Utilities <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Education <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Manufacturing/Engineering <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Legal <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Wholesale/Retail <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Medical <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Financial Services <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Government/Diplomatic Service <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Other Business Services <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Other (Write in) <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |

22. What is your job status?

- | | |
|--|--|
| Proprietor/Partner <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Legal Practitioner <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Chairman/Chief Executive/President <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Medical Practitioner <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Managing Director/General Manager <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Scientist/Researcher/Technologist <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Other Senior Management <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Academic <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Middle Management <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Teacher <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Executive <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Senior Government Officer/Diplomat <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Self Employed/Independent Consultant <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Other (Please give details) <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |

23. For which, if any, of the goods and services listed below are you wholly or partly responsible for company decisions to purchase or lease, or to appoint or change a supplier? (Please check as many as apply)

- | | |
|---|--|
| COMPUTERS/SOFTWARE <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Corporate Financial Services <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Network Systems <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Fund Management <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| PCs/Desktop Computers/WPs <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Foreign Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Laptop Computers <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Insurance Services <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Computer Peripherals <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Company Credit Cards <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Software/Software Services <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | BUSINESS SERVICES <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| TELECOMMUNICATIONS <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Legal Services <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Facsimile Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Management Consultancy Services <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Telecommunications Systems or Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Executive Recruitment <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| OTHER EQUIPMENT <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Management Training Courses <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Photocopiers <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Company Travel <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Company Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Conferences/Exhibitions <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Company Vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | PR/Marketing/Advertising/Market Research <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Plant and Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Courier/Freight Services <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Scientific Instruments <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Information Services <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Raw Materials <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Data Management <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Business Premises/Industrial Site Selection <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | None of these <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| FINANCIAL SERVICES <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | |
| Domestic Banking <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | |
| International Banking <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | |

24. Does your company operate outside the country in which you are currently based? Yes ☐ No ☐ (10)

25. How many people does your company employ ...

- a) in your country of residence? Under 10 ☐ 10-49 ☐ 50-249 ☐ 250-999 ☐ 1000-4999 ☐ 5000+ ☐ (10)
b) worldwide? ☐ (10)

26a. Which of the following international activities do you carry out in the course of your work?

- | | |
|--|---|
| I purchase goods/services from suppliers in other countries <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | I manage the company finances at an international level <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| I influence strategic decisions about the company's international operations <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | I raise capital or invest funds internationally <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| | None of these <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |

26b. In which of the following countries/regions are you involved in the course of your work?

- | | |
|--|---|
| Western Europe <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Africa <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Other Europe <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Japan <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| USA / Canada <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | South East Asia <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Latin America <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Other Asia <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| Middle East <input type="checkbox"/> (10) | Australia/New Zealand <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |
| | None of these <input type="checkbox"/> (10) |

If you are willing to participate in the survey, please give your name and address below. We will contact you by mail to request your name and address will not be made available to the IHT. All entries will be kept in the strictest confidence and will not be shared with any other company.

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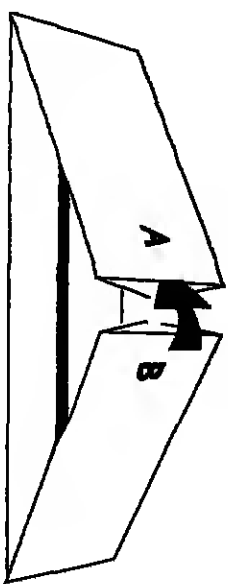
COUNTRY: _____

A

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SECOND FOLD

THIRD FOLD



FOLD IN SEQUENCE
First fold to Fourth fold.
Then tuck Flap B into Flap A

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Our warmest thanks for your help.

B

FOURTH FOLD

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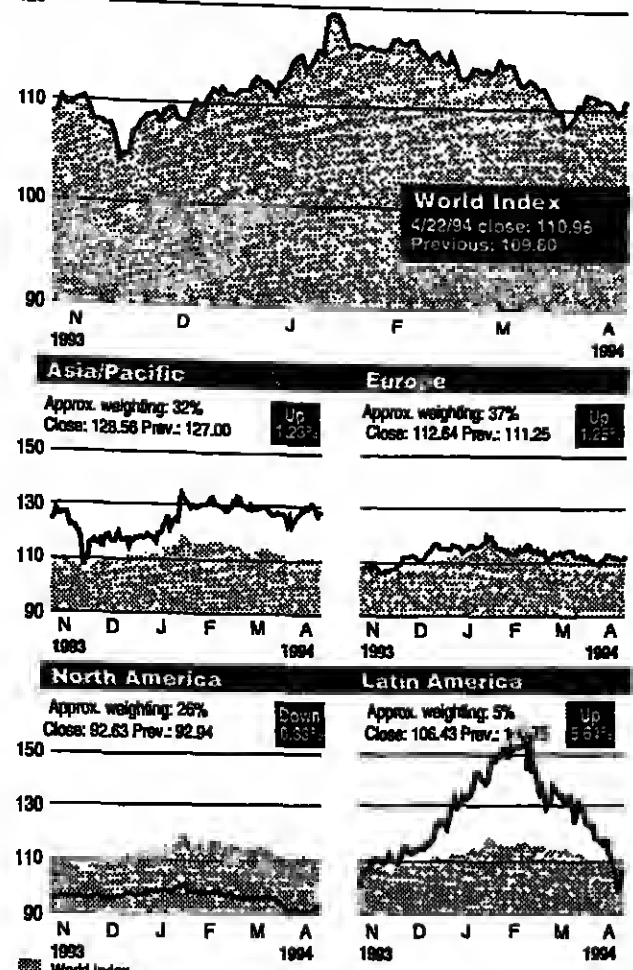
BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Saturday-Sunday, April 23-24, 1994

Page 7

THE TRIB INDEX: 110.96

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



Industrial Sectors

Sector	Index	Change
Energy	110.61	+1.84
Utilities	119.07	+2.40
Finance	115.43	+1.20
Services	116.56	+0.80
Capital Goods	111.53	+0.83
Raw Materials	120.22	+0.39
Consumer Goods	97.09	+0.58
Miscellaneous	124.75	+2.10

Europe's Food Firms Look Abroad

Third World Offers Growth and Strong Brand Loyalty

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Europe's food companies, faced with slow-growing markets, a plethora of competitors and a new, troubling slide in consumer loyalty to once-cherished brands, are turning their attentions and their capital elsewhere as never before.

Far from the battle lines in the developed markets of Europe and North America, food giants like Nestlé SA and the British-Dutch Unilever Group are charging into the so-called emerging markets of Latin America and the Asia-Pacific region with a speed some analysts say borders on desperation.

"Growth will always be harder to come by in Europe and America," the Unilever chairman, Sir Michael Perry, recently said. "That is why our investment will be focused on those rest-of-world areas."

For Unilever and others, "rest-of-world" used to stand for markets out somewhere beyond the developed markets. They were not exactly ignored but they never really got to the top of the corporate priority list either. That has changed.

"Clearly what the new emerging markets offer stands in pretty sharp contrast to the problems these companies face in their developed markets," said John Elston, an analyst with James Capel & Co., the London brokerage house.

In addition to slow-growing economies and even slower-growing populations in Europe, food companies face an escalating threat from so-called private labels. Store brands now account for 35 percent of packaged food sales in Britain and 20 percent on the Continent, and the numbers are growing.

Emerging markets have, in contrast, long offered faster growth and far less competition. In the past these markets were largely offset by the high risk factors, and in many cases by their lack of a critical mass of middle-class consumers.

In recent years, just as the dwindling of expropriations, nationalizations and even revolutions has lessened the perception of risk, the explosion in consumer purchasing power in much of the developing world has heightened the perception of opportunity.

"China used to be seen as having a much higher risk factor than it does now," said John Warren, group finance director of the British cookie and snack maker United Biscuits PLC. "The opportunities in the Chinese market are absolutely enormous."

United Biscuits opened its first, small, cookie factory in China in 1990. After two expansions it now has a capacity of 20,000 tons of cookies a year. Mr. Warren said he foresaw that expanding to 200,000 tons in as little as five years.

Nestlé meanwhile has opened three factories in China since 1990 and plans to open one more a year for the rest of the decade. Driven by rapid expansion in China and elsewhere, Nestlé stands on the brink of breaking out of its decades-old pattern of deriving 80 percent of its revenue from the developed economies and 20 percent from the rest of the world.

"It is quite clear now that this 80-20 balance will change," said François Perroud, a Nestlé spokesman in Switzerland. "The growth in population and in purchasing power in the emerging markets has opened new opportunities for a company like ours."

In Europe, many food companies must decide whether or not they should swallow their pride and use their excess manufacturing capacity to make products that will bear out their labels but those of French, German and British retailers who are their out-price competitors.

Virtually all of them have gone that route at least part way in an attempt to soak up spare capacity and thus make their plants more efficient. The problem is that at the same time it erodes the distinctiveness of what they sell under their own labels.

"In the Old World, consumer knowledge seems likely to grow more quickly than purchasing power for the foreseeable future," said Les Pugh, an analyst with Salomon Brothers Inc. in New York. As a result, he forecasts a steady erosion of brand loyalties.

Clinton Names 2 Moderates to Federal Reserve

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton began putting his stamp on the Federal Reserve Board on Friday with the nomination of two academic economists who are considered neither likely nor capable of derailing Chairman Alan Greenspan's plan of gently braking the U.S. recovery by tightening short-term interest rates.

He named Alasdair Blair, a Princeton University professor who is a member of his Council of Economic Advisers, as vice chairman of the board, and Janet L. Yellen, a professor at the University of California.

Mr. Blair said after his nomination that he saw no sign that inflation was gathering steam. AFP-Exel News reported. "The signs of an imminent acceleration of inflation just aren't there," he said. "You have to look pretty hard and be pretty creative to find anything that would indicate any sizeable increase in inflation over the next couple of years."

Ms. Yellen described herself as a "nonideological pragmatist" and said the Fed's policies "should inspire the confidence of the business community, creating a favorable environment for investment and long-term job creation."

The nominees, who now face Senate confirmation hearings, will fill two vacancies on the seven-member board. They will represent an even smaller percentage of the 12 members of the Federal Open Market Committee, which adds five regional bank presidents for its meetings every six weeks to set the course of monetary policy.

Robert E. Rubin, who as White House economic coordinator played a principal role in the choices, said he was sure "the bond market will be very happy" about the nominations, and indeed investors hardly reacted because the two names had been widely leaked as a way of testing the markets, which have been nervous since the Fed began raising rates on Feb. 4.

The yield on the 30-year Treasury bond was a bit higher at 7.23 percent, and stocks showed little change.

Mr. Blinder, one of the academic economists who advised Mr. Clinton during the election campaign in 1992, joined the Council of Economic Advisers as its macroeconomic specialist after Mr. Clinton became president. He has largely been responsible for the White House economic forecasts, which have generally proven correct to the percentage point or closer, in contrast to those of the previous Republican administrations, which often overstated growth forecasts to give a rosy picture of revenues.

Mr. Blinder has accepted the lack of stimulus implied by Mr. Clinton's deficit-reduction campaign and made no attempt to argue for an extra push when the recovery was slow in delivering new jobs last year.

Lyle Gramley, a former Fed governor who is the economist for the Mortgage Bankers Association, said: "I don't expect these people to go over there with a bias toward inflation. Both are middle-of-the-road Democratic economists."

Maria Fiorini Ramirez, who heads her own Wall Street consulting firm, said she believed the Fed would keep to its present course regardless of the arrival of the two appointees — the first appointed by a Democratic president since 1980.

Few economists, including Mr. Blinder, believe the old tradeoff between unemployment and inflation has much meaning any more. The nominees could help prevent the Fed from overdoing its policy of slowly raising rates this year, but they do not have the clout to stop it even if they wanted to.

As vice chairman, Mr. Blair will be more involved in the daily administration of the vast Federal Reserve System and less in second-guessing Mr. Greenspan on policy questions than his title implies. Although it would also seem to put him in line to succeed Mr. Greenspan when the chairman's second term expires in March of the election year of 1996, there is little historical precedent for the nation's central bank to be so acceptable to Wall Street.

Conflicting Results at Mobil and Exxon

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Exxon Corp. said Friday its net income fell 2 percent in the first quarter because of falling oil prices, but Mobil Corp. said earnings were up 9 percent as cost-cutting measures helped offset the drop.

At Exxon, profit fell to \$1.16 billion, or 92 cents a share, from \$1.18 billion, or 94 cents a share, in the first quarter of 1993, as revenue slipped 5 percent, to \$25.96 billion. Exxon's spending on capital investment and on exploring for new energy deposits was \$1.59 billion, a year earlier at \$1.58 billion.

The energy company's profit was better than the average Wall Street forecast of around 85 cents a share.

First-quarter earnings from chemicals rose 21 percent, to \$149 million from \$123 million, as improvements in major markets led to increased demand and higher margins, Exxon said.

Exxon's production of crude oil averaged 1,749,000 barrels a day in the first quarter, up from 1,676,000 barrels a day the previous year.

Its worldwide natural-gas production of 7,294 million cubic feet a day was up 3 percent.

Exxon said its worldwide production earnings had been hurt by crude-oil prices, which ended the quarter just above \$13 a barrel and were below first-quarter 1993 prices by an average of more than \$4 a barrel. It said exploration and production outside the United States had brought in \$390 million, compared with \$668 million.

Within the United States, Exxon said, earnings from exploration and production rose to \$245 million from \$228 million, reflecting the improved natural-gas market and lower operating expenses.

Despite the drop in oil, Exxon shares rose 50 cents to \$63 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Higher natural-gas prices in North America also were behind Mobil's profit gain, to \$535 million, or \$1.31 a share, from \$490 million, or \$1.19 a share, a year earlier.

First-quarter revenue at Mobil inched up to \$15.12 billion from \$15.06 billion.

Chairman Lucio A. Noto of Mobil also credited increased natural-gas production, improved sales volume, cost-cutting programs and lower financing costs.

Earnings in its chemical division fell 29 percent, to \$15 million from \$21 million, primarily on lower profit margins for polyethylene products, which are in oversupply worldwide, Mobil said.

Mobil stock rose \$2.50 to \$78.625. (Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

ECONOMIC SCENE

America — Growing Apart

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — America's recovery may be the envy of the world, but like the country itself, growth in the land of opportunity does have a dark underside that could be its undoing if chronic social problems are not addressed.

This is the mirror image of what troubles Europe as its industrial giants struggle to stave off along American lines and disintegrate themselves from the Continent's social safety net. But it also provides a preview of some of Europe's own slow-growth problems, because such reforms will cut consumer incomes and spending.

Stellar earnings reports now coming from core U.S. industrial companies testify that the combination of the past year's increases in productivity and decreases in interest rates are finally paying off, at least for the top echelon in the country.

But the problems that remain are more tenuous — health care, education and welfare, and the old bugaboo of the federal budget deficit. To his credit, all three are among President Bill Clinton's top priorities, but they are far from solved.

Robert E. Rubin, Mr. Clinton's economic coordinator, warned Friday that if these problems are not tackled, "They will collide with our economy."

David Wynn, research director of DRI/McGraw Hill, lists them as the three principal crises facing the American economy and warns that unless the first two are solved, federal borrowing will start back on its upward creep because the rising social payments are already embedded in the budget.

That would drain savings and pull down the capital investment on which some of the more euphoric projections are based.

But that is only the most dramatic of the potential time bombs. Some of the others are ticking away in the form of relatively low earnings by workers and, for the first time, middle managers — the source of the Keynesian consumer demand that traditionally has fueled American recoveries.

"We are in an exciting, powerful and very important transition to an investment-led recovery," Stephen S. Roach of Morgan Stanley & Co. said. It is being paced by a 28 percent increase in business investment in computers, but this classic Wall Street optimist warned that "the outlook is fragile" precisely because of the lean-and-mean corporate reorganizations that have done so much for the productivity and profitability of corporations while doing so little for their workers.

This time the consumer squeeze cuts across all classes except the very rich, who have been only slightly singed by Mr. Clinton's deficit-correcting tax increases. A few statistics about productivity and the labor force:

- Productivity gains accounted for almost 90 percent of the economic growth during the first three years of this extraordinarily sluggish recovery. In previous postwar recoveries, productivity accounted for just over half, with the remainder coming mainly from consumers as incomes rose.
- Real, or inflation-adjusted, weekly earnings of workers dropped 11 percent during the 1980s, but consumer spending as a proportion of the whole economy rose as consumers went into debt. That cannot go on, economists agree. Even after three years of working down their debts, interest payments by American consumers still take 16 percent of what they earn.
- For the first time since such statistics have been kept, white-collar workers now account for more of the unemployed than do blue-collar workers. Moreover, staff cuts by U.S. corporations came to a record 600,000 last year — the third year

G-7 to Talk About Russia And Rates

Agence France-Press

WASHINGTON — Recent rises in long-term U.S. interest rates, unemployment in Europe and Russia's economic troubles are on the agenda for Sunday's meeting here of finance ministers of the world's leading industrial countries.

Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen said this week that he feared the rise in interest rates this year would constrict economic activity and slow the U.S. recovery.

He said he would stress to his colleagues in the Group of Seven that the American economy's recent vigorous growth had not caused inflation to pick up and that the rise in rates must be "viewed against these good fundamentals."

Mr. Bentsen also said unemployment in many European countries was "disturbingly" high and still rising and said there was still room for lower interest rates in Europe.

Japan did not settle the question of who would represent it at the meeting until Friday, when it was announced that Finance Minister Hirohisa Fujii would come to Washington after the governing coalition decided to nominate Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata as its next prime minister.

The ministers and central bank governors will also be meeting with Russian officials to discuss Moscow's economic progress and its current problems.

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates	April 22	European Deposits	April 22
Australian \$	1.35	Dollar	1.00
British £	1.65	D-Mark	1.00
Canadian C\$	1.35	Swiss Franc	1.00
French F	6.55	Yen	100.00
German M	1.36	ECU	1.00
Italian L	1.36	1-month	5.75%
Japanese Y	161.00	3-month	5.75%
Spanish P	166.00	6-month	5.75%
Swedish S	8.46	1-year	5.75%
Swiss S	1.48	2-year	5.75%
Thai B	50.00	3-year	5.75%
U.S. \$	1.00	4-year	5.75%
West German M	1.36	5-year	5.75%
Yuan R	8.27	10-year	5.75%

Key Money Rates	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Federal funds	5.25	5.25
Prime rate	8.00	8.00
3-month T-bill	5.75	5.75
6-month T-bill	5.75	5.75
9-month T-bill	5.75	5.75
1-year T-bill	5.75	5.75
2-year T-bill	5.75	5.75
3-year T-bill	5.75	5.75
4-year T-bill	5.75	5.75
5-year T-bill	5.75	5.75
10-year T-bill	5.75	5.75
30-year T-bill	5.75	5.75

Other Dollar Values	Per \$
Australian \$	0.74
British £	0.61
Canadian C\$	0.74
French F	0.15
German M	0.72
Italian L	0.72
Japanese Y	107.64
Spanish P	116.27
Swedish S	5.94
Swiss S	0.68
Thai B	40.00
U.S. \$	1.00
West German M	0.72
Yuan R	8.27

Forward Rates	30-day	60-day	90-day	180-day
British £	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
Canadian C\$	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
French F	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
German M	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Italian L	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Japanese Y	161.00	161.00	161.00	161.00
Spanish P	166.00	166.00	166.00	166.00
Swedish S	8.46	8.46	8.46	8.46
Swiss S	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
Thai B	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
U.S. \$	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
West German M	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Yuan R	8.27	8.27	8.27	8.27

Country	Access Number
ANTIGUA	001-800-777-1111
ARGENTINA	022-800-094
AUSTRIA	1-800-388-2111
BANGLADESH	1-800-877-8000
BARBADOS	078-11-8084
BELIZE (HOTEL)	558
BELIZE (PVT PHNS)	4
BOLIVIA	1-800-623-0877
BRAZIL	0800-3333
BULGARIA	000-3016
CANADA	1-800-877-8000
CHINA	1-800-877-8000
COLUMBIA-ENGLISH	800-33-0010
COLUMBIA-SPANISH	800-33-0110
COSTA RICA	163
CYPRUS	020-900-01
CZECH REPUBLIC	002-087-187
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	8001-0477
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1-800-757-7877
ECUADOR	171
EL SALVADOR	191
FINLAND	0800-1-0224
FRANCE	18-0087
GERMANY	030-008
GREECE	008-001-471
GUATEMALA	165
HONDURAS	001-800-122000
HUNGARY	00-800-01-877
IRELAND	1-800-55-3001
ISRAEL	177-302-8727
ITALY	172-8577
JAPAN	0000-12
KENYA	800-777
KOREA	155-8777
LITHUANIA	5-167
LUXEMBOURG	0800-016
MEXICO	95-800-877-8000
MOROCCO	16-0087
NETHERLANDS	06-022-878
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	001-800-749111
NICARAGUA	02-161
NICARAGUA (MANAGUA)	161
NORWAY	080-22-877
PANAMA	115
PARAGUAY	008-12-800
PERU	156
PHILIPPINES	0800-485-015
PORTUGAL	00801-1877
Puerto Rico	1-800-877-8000
RUSSIA	01-800-0877
RUSSIA (MOSCOW)	800-085-8533
RUSSIA (SANTO DOMINGO)	155-8533
SAUDI ARABIA	172-8577
SENEGAL	1800-15
SOUTH AFRICA	0-800-85-0001
SPAIN	800-89-0013
ST. LUCIA	167
SWEDEN	020-788-811
SWITZERLAND	155-8777
TAIWAN & TAIPEI	23
TURKEY	00800-1-4777
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	800-821
UNITED KINGDOM (MERCURY)	0200-800-877
UNITED KINGDOM (BT)	0800-800-877
UNITED KINGDOM (SBC)	800-800-800
U.S.A.	1-800-877-8000
URUGUAY	000417
VIETNAM CITY	172-1677
VENEZUELA-ENGLISH	800-1111-0
VENEZUELA-SPANISH	800-1111-1

MARKET DIARY

Oil Stocks' Rise
Fails to Lift Dow

Bloomberg Business News
NEW YORK — Oil-company stocks rose Friday as a result of higher crude prices and relatively strong earnings, but they were offset by slumping utility and bank stocks as interest rates kept moving higher. The Dow Jones Industrial average fell 3.86, to 3,648.68, the average lost 12.79 points for the week despite a 33-point gain on Thursday. Among smaller shares, the Nasdaq Composite Index gained 3.83,

to 722.56, boosted by gains in Amgen and technology stocks. Almost 11 stocks advanced for every 8 that fell on the New York Stock Exchange, where volume dropped to 295.7 million shares from 378.7 million on Thursday. Texaco, Chevron and Exxon climbed as Texas crude oil for June delivery rose 47 cents a barrel, to \$17.10, its highest since Nov. 4. Exxon and Mobil also reported better-than-expected earnings.

The main catalyst for the rise in the oil price was civil disturbances at Nigeria's Forcados field, which forced the operator, Shell Petroleum Development Co., to declare force majeure.

Among oil companies, Mobil rose 2 1/2 to 78 1/2. The company said first-quarter net income rose to

\$1.31 a share from \$1.19, above analysts' estimate of \$1.12 a share. Exxon gained 1/2 to 63. The company said net income fell to 92 cents a share from 94 cents, surpassing analysts' forecast of 83 cents.

Texaco surged 1 1/2 to 65 and Chevron added 1/4 to 90 1/4. Traders said the bank market is still finding its feet after the Federal Reserve Board pushed up the interest rate on overnight interbank loans on Monday to 3.75 percent, the third increase this year. Yields on 30-year Treasury bonds rose to 7.23 percent from 7.21 percent.

Small increases in interest rates contributed to weakness in utility and bank stocks, traders said. Both groups are considered to be sensitive to the direction of rates.

Pacific Gas & Electric fell 1 1/2 to 27 1/2 and Northern States Power dropped 1 1/2 to 42 1/2. BankAmerica dropped 1 1/2 to 33 1/2 and Chase Manhattan fell 1 to 33 1/2.

Amgen, a biotechnology company that gained 4 1/2 to 42, reported stronger-than-expected first-quarter earnings of 66 cents a share, up from 55 cents a year ago.

Zebra Technologies collapsed 6 1/2 to 26 1/2. The maker of computerized label and ticket printing systems earned 35 cents a share in the first quarter, up from 30 cents a year ago but beneath analysts' estimate of 39 cents a share.

Dollar Slips Slightly
On Eve of G-7 Meeting

AFP/Exel News
NEW YORK — The dollar softened slightly against major currencies on Friday on the view that the Group of Seven finance ministers' meeting this weekend would not decide to support the currency, dealers and analysts said.

The dollar closed Friday at 1.6882 Deutsche marks, down from a closing rate on Thursday of 1.6905 DM, and slipped to 103.240 yen from 103.680 yen.

"People here had expected the G-7 to at least provide some tacit support for the dollar against the yen," said Wm. Thin, analyst at MCM Currency Watch. He added that the dollar fell after U.S. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen said

no statement on foreign exchange would come out of the meeting.

"That statement made clear that there would be no such support, leaving the market to test the downside of dollar/yen," he said.

A Banque Nationale de Paris dealer said that the dollar has weakened against the mark and the Swiss franc on the back of its fall against the yen.

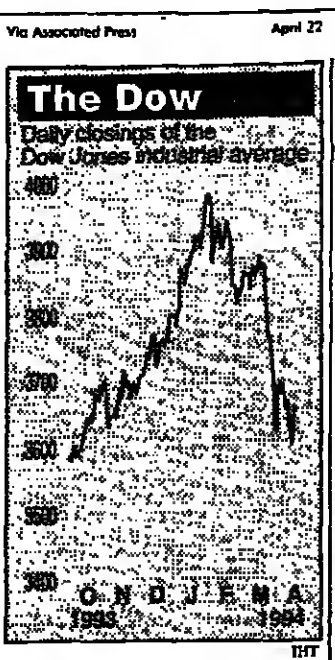
"The dollar/yen led dollar/mark higher earlier in the session, but we seem not to be expecting much to come out of the G-7 that would benefit the dollar, so we came back and tried the downside," he said.

"Technical trading is dominating market activity rather than any fundamental view."

The mark weakened slightly against other major European currencies and against the yen as profit-takers cashed in on the mark's strong recent gains.

Against other currencies, the dollar slipped to 5,7860 French francs from 5,7960 francs and fell to 1,4325 Swiss francs from a close of 1,4335 francs on Thursday. The pound, however, fell to \$1.4895 from \$1.4910.

For investment information
Read the MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT



NYSE Most Active

NASDAQ Most Active

AMEX Most Active

NYSE Diary

NASDAQ Diary

AMEX Diary

Spot Commodities

Market Sales

Dow Jones Averages					
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	3642.95	3644.11	3640.54	3648.68	-3.86
Transp.	1827.24	1828.41	1824.54	1828.41	-1.18
Unaffiliated	2012.35	2013.52	2008.68	2012.35	-1.91
Comp.	1293.07	1294.24	1289.20	1292.49	-0.58

Standard & Poor's Indexes					
	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Vol.
Industrials	521.99	518.19	519.29	+0.27	1,012,000
Transp.	389.34	387.34	387.34	+0.15	14,000
Unaffiliated	440.00	438.00	438.00	+0.15	14,000
Comp.	413.27	412.27	412.27	+0.15	14,000

NYSE Indexes					
	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Vol.
Composite	2474.74	2473.54	2473.54	-0.23	1,012,000
Industrials	304.11	302.81	302.81	-0.23	14,000
Transp.	201.23	200.03	200.03	-0.23	14,000
Finance	2147.24	2146.04	2146.04	-0.23	14,000

NASDAQ Indexes					
	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Vol.
Composite	722.56	720.56	722.56	+3.83	1,012,000
Industrials	751.07	749.07	751.07	+3.83	14,000
Transp.	483.54	481.54	483.54	+3.83	14,000
Finance	726.54	724.54	726.54	+3.83	14,000

AMEX Stock Index					
	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Vol.
Composite	433.34	431.34	433.34	+2.18	1,012,000

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
20 Bonds	104.30	104.30	104.30	104.30	-0.17
10 Industrials	104.30	104.30	104.30	104.30	-0.17

NYSE Diary					
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	1073	1073	1073	1073	-0.17
Unchanged	1073	1073	1073	1073	-0.17

NASDAQ Diary					
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	1073	1073	1073	1073	-0.17
Unchanged	1073	1073	1073	1073	-0.17

AMEX Diary					
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	1073	1073	1073	1073	-0.17
Unchanged	1073	1073	1073	1073	-0.17

Spot Commodities					
	Today	Prev.	Chg.	Unit	Vol.
Aluminum	65.75	65.75	0.00	lb	1,012,000
Copper	70.00	70.00	0.00	lb	1,012,000

Market Sales					
	Today	Prev.	Chg.	Unit	Vol.
NYSE	295.7	378.7	-83.0	shares	1,012,000
NASDAQ	1,012.0	1,012.0	0.0	shares	1,012,000

Foreign Exchange					
	Today	Prev.	Chg.	Unit	Vol.
DM/\$	1.6882	1.6905	-0.0023	DM/\$	1,012,000
Y/\$	103.240	103.680	-0.440	Y/\$	1,012,000

U.S. FUTURES					
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Crude Oil	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	-0.05
Gold	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	-0.10

EUROPEAN FUTURES					
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Crude Oil	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	-0.05
Gold	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	-0.10

STOCK INDEXES					
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	3642.95	3644.11	3640.54	3648.68	-3.86
Nasdaq	722.56	720.56	722.56	722.56	+3.83

DIVIDENDS					
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
Exxon	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00

COMMODITY INDEXES					
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Crude Oil	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	-0.05
Gold	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	-0.10

CURRENCY EXCHANGE					
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
DM/\$	1.6882	1.6905	1.6859	1.6882	-0.0023
Y/\$	103.240	103.680	103.000	103.240	-0.440

Close Prev.		Close Prev.	
Conversion Prefers: 71 3/4 71 3/4			

Friday's Closing

(Continued)

High Month
High Low Stock

[illegible]

SEC
Glo
To I

Shanghai
Ends in

Belgravia
ORCHIDS
071 589 52

FERRARI
071 589 8200

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071 266 0586

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AT THE CLOSE
In (Quarter)

THE MONEY REPORT

Paris: At the Bottom, but Looking Up

By Philip Crawford

THE VALUE of residential property in Paris has yet to recover from the powerful combination that staggered it at the beginning of the decade. A severe market correction from the sky-high days of the 1980s followed by a recession that has kept many potential buyers too nervous to make a commitment despite much lower prices.

Paris real-estate analysts say the market has at last hit rock-bottom. At the same time, however, few expect prices to shoot up again quickly.

The consensus is that values will stabilize at current levels for the next year or two, then turn slowly upward.

Many experts say buyers may be looking at a sizable window of opportunity, especially in the middle price range, where there is more to pick than at the luxury end of the market.

Negotiators who try to hammer out acceptable price terms among potential buyers and sellers add that there is a lot more activity in the market than a year ago. In real-estate lingo, that means that more people are at least looking, if not buying.

"It's difficult to pin on any one thing," said Frank Cluck, director of the international realty concern Century 21 France, referring to the general increase in market activity as well as to an upturn in "openings" — signed contracts between buyers and sellers — for properties handled by his company.

"It's not anything to do with the overall economic picture in France, because nothing's really changed.

Unemployment is still high and people are still worried.

"But I think buyers feel that neither prices nor interest rates are going to go any lower, and they're saying to themselves, 'If we're ever going to do this, maybe now's the time.' That seems to be the psychology that's active."

According to the most recent estimates calculated by the Chambre des Notaires de Paris, which registers real-estate transactions and monitors prices, the cost of vacant apartment space in Paris fell about 6 percent in 1993, compared with a year earlier, to an average of 18,390 francs (\$3,150) per square meter.

The slide bore out analyst forecasts, which last year said that values would continue to fall at a rate less steep than the 11.2 percent drop of 1992.

PRICES SLUMPED last year in every district except the 1st, and some sections of the city were hit particularly hard. In the 4th arrondissement, which includes the picturesque Place des Vosges, the average cost per square meter fell 15.4 percent to 21,302 francs. Prices dropped 11 percent in the 7th, which remained the most expensive area of town: residential space there sells for an average of 27,116 francs per square meter.

In the 8th arrondissement, home to the "golden triangle" bounded by the Avenue des Champs-Élysées, Avenue Marceau and Avenue Montaigne, prices fell 15.7 percent to an average of 25,983 francs per square meter.

"People don't want to be in the 8th any more," said Jackie Marangos, a negotiator at Richard Ellis SA, a Paris property consultant. "Rates are high, changes are high, and there are fewer and fewer shop-

keepers. It's not really a place to bring up children anymore. People are moving out."

Such "charges" refer to monthly fees levied upon each apartment in a building. They typically cover the costs of grounds and building maintenance, plus those of concierge services.

According to Century 21, which deals primarily in the vast middle price range of Paris apartments, there has been a clear pickup in that part of the market.

During the first quarter of 1993, for example, an average of 86 days elapsed before a Paris property that had been placed on the market with Century 21 found a buyer. In the first quarter of 1994, that time shrank to 67 days.

Throughout France, there were 1,354 openings on properties handled in March by the agency, up 14 percent from the same month a year ago. A deal is not formally "closed" until both parties register the formal transaction at the local Chambre des Notaires.

If the middle of the market is reviving, however, the luxury end is still in the dumps. A prime reason is the dearth of exceptional properties on the market; many would-be sellers are holding onto their properties in the hope that prices will eventually climb back to the inflated levels of the late 1980s.

But they may be waiting a long time, the experts say.

"A lot of people have decided not to sell because they think prices will go back up to where they were, said Donnell Higbee of Sotheby's, which deals in the highest end of the Paris market. "But things will never be that way again. The market may have hit bottom, but the really good products just

aren't out there. If they were, we could do a lot more selling."

Other analysts agree that the heady days of the late 1980s, which saw some values double over a four-year period, are not likely to return. Much of the blame for that period's high price levels, which came crashing down by about 25 percent in 1991, has been placed on speculators who bought apartments with the sole intention of reselling them quickly at a profit.

Miss Marangos said that bringing buyer and seller together on a price for a high-end apartment was extremely difficult in today's climate. She spoke of one property she knew at the Place des Vosges which, despite the fact that it lacked a view of the square, had attracted a bid of 80,000 francs per square meter — but still not quite enough for the seller.

"The owners feel they can get 85,000 francs per square meter," she said. "So the parties are still a ways apart."

Miss Higbee added that since French homeowners tend to believe in "bricks and mortar" as a long-term investment and do not typically overinvest on mortgages, they rarely find themselves in the position of having to sell.

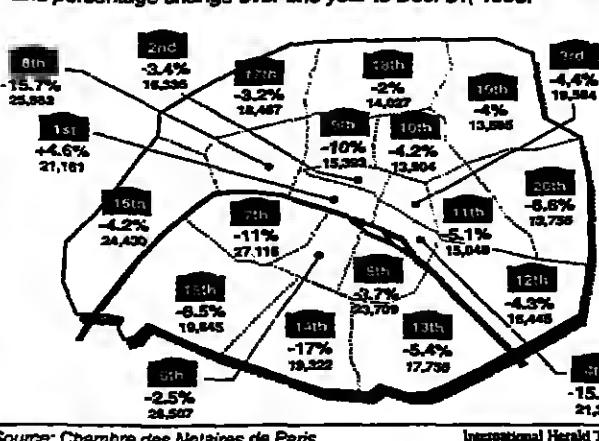
"They can just sit and wait," she said.

Richard McGillicuddy, a negotiator at the Philip Hawkes agency, a Paris firm specializing in upscale residential properties, said that there were few choice listings on the market. Still, he predicted that sales would gradually pick up.

"There will be more sales over the next two years," he said. "People will get bored of the recession. And with all the increased activity in the market, the recession may just sort of stop itself."

On Hold in Paris

Apartment prices in francs per square meter by arrondissement and percentage change over one year to Dec. 31, 1993.

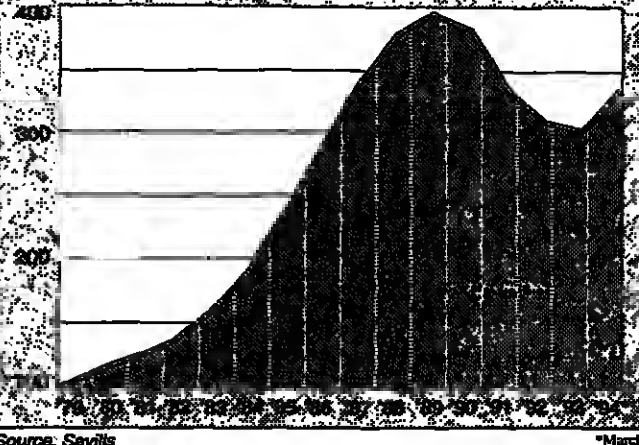


Source: Chambre des Notaires de Paris

International Herald Tribune

Turnaround in London

Savills' Prime Central London Residential Property Index



Source: Savills

London: Foreign Investors Are Piling In

By Rupert Bruce

AFTER SEVERAL grim years, the top end of the British residential property market is making a vigorous comeback, with much of the recovery driven by buyers from the Continent, the United States, the Far East and even Russia.

Real-estate agents report sharply rising prices in the prime areas of London and in the suburban counties within striking distance of international airports.

Yolande Barnes, head of residential research at Savills, an upmarket real estate agency, said: "At the end of 1992 we saw a marked upturn at the very top end of the London market. It started with very expensive houses and moved out from central areas of Belgravia and Mayfair to more peripheral areas."

That upturn spread in 1993. Property prices rose in the top-scale London areas of Kensington and Chelsea, Holland Park, Notting Hill, St. John's Wood, Regents Park, Hampstead and the Docklands. Unusually, the increases fed quickly into the suburban counties surrounding London.

Miss Barnes predicts that the price surge has only just begun. Savills is forecasting increases this year of 25 percent for prime central London property and 19 percent for top-notch property in Britain as a whole.

What brought the market back to life? Experts say the catalyst was Britain's withdrawal of the pound from the European exchange-rate mechanism in the fall of 1992. The 20 percent drop in the value of the currency coupled with the plunge of 20 percent to 30 percent in property prices suddenly made apartments and houses in Britain highly attractive to foreigners.

Savills' Prime Central London Residential Property Index rose by 10.5 percent during 1993. The company's country house index for the suburban counties climbed 11.6 percent.

BOTH INDEXES cover the top 10 percent by value of apartments and houses sold in each region. In such areas as the Docklands, this would include studio apartments that might sell for as little as £120,000 (\$180,000), in the most expensive London areas of Belgravia and Mayfair, on the other hand, houses might cost several million pounds.

This compares with last year's slim 1.2 percent rise in the Halifax building society's nationwide index, which spans all echelons of the market. Most forecasts for the top end of the market also exceed the gentle recovery of about 5 percent predicted by the Halifax index for 1994.

But Savills' prediction of sharply higher prices this year may turn out to be excessive.

Stephen Parrie, head of the West End office of Hamptons, the real-estate agency, said that based on the results of the first quarter, property prices were more likely to climb by only about 12 percent this year.

He said that of the buyers he

deals with regarding property in the exclusive areas of Knightsbridge, Belgravia, St. James's and Mayfair, 85 percent are from outside Britain. Middle Eastern buyers have recently made a comeback, and Russian buyers have started to appear as well, he said.

For those international investors buying on a relatively short-term basis, Mr. Parrie said that yields on rental property of 9 percent to 10 percent in 1993 had fallen to about 7.5 percent so far this year. But he noted that there was now a much greater chance of significant capital appreciation on such properties than there was a few years ago.

According to Miss Barnes, one of the surprising features of this recovery has been the swiftness with which the prices of country houses have tracked those in central London. In the past, price increases drifted only slowly outward from London's prime areas.

Again, interest from international buyers has been the key. About 11 percent of sales at Savills' Sevenoaks office in Kent came from overseas investors in 1993. The nearby Guildford office in Surrey also saw strong overseas buying.

Richard Smith, an associate director of Savills in Sevenoaks, said interest in heated farmhouses in the £300,000-to-£500,000 price range was so strong that good properties became relatively scarce toward the end of 1993. So far this year, such properties have sold soon after they hit the market.

While the sale of one 16th-century five-bedroom farmhouse fell through in 1993, it recently sold for £450,000.

Mr. Smith said the overseas buyers were from Greece, France and the United States; there also were a few expatriate Britons from Hong Kong.

The attractions of the area included its proximity to London and various amenities, he said.

"We are in an area that is very popular for education," he said. "It has very good local grammar and public schools for boys and girls. We have a mixture of country and communications. We are 40 minutes from London, and in the country as well."

Colin Mackenzie, head of the country house department at Hamptons, said he was being approached not only by Hong Kong expatriates, who were willing to pay up to about £300,000 for choice property, but by foreign business people seeking a base in Europe or a place to entertain European clients, who were often willing to go as high as £1.5 million.

Mr. Mackenzie also stressed that such buyers tended to want houses within short distances of international airports. He said that those buyers with a European base in mind sought property no more than an hour's drive from Gatwick or Heathrow airports, while those seeking to offer corporate hospitality tended to look for something within a half-hour of the airport.

Large country houses in this area that were selling for about £500,000 last year might sell for £600,000 in 1994, he added.

Los Angeles: Riding the Quake to Revival

By Conrad de Aenlle

AFTER ASSESSING the destruction that the January earthquake unleashed on Los Angeles, property owners' thoughts turned to another potential source of damage: jittery neighbors fleeing the region and pushing already depressed home values even lower.

The knee-jerk departure of some residents of the San Fernando Valley, the huge Los Angeles suburb where the quake was centered, did give the real-estate market a jolt, but the prevailing view is that the disaster may in fact jump start the region's long-suffering economy.

"The initial impact of the quake was a dampening of property values in the affected areas, and there still will be a residual impact because of a fear of more quakes," said Lynn Reaser, chief economist at First Interstate Bank. "But there has been an infusion of \$16 billion in private and public insurance funds into the L.A. basin. As a result, the construction industry has seen some revival and that sector of the economy is doing better."

Allen Parker, who manages the United Services Real Estate Fund, which is partly invested in home-building companies that do much of their business in the region, called the quake "a mixed bag."

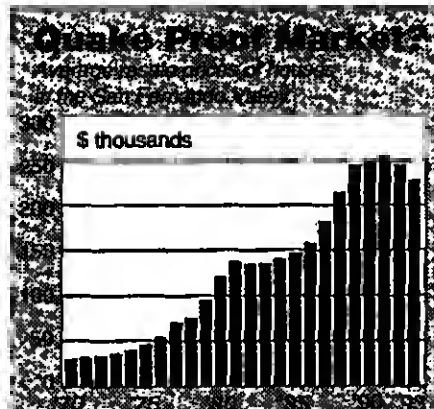
In spite of the loss of life and property, he said that "the net result of all that earthquake damage is a positive for the economy of Southern California."

"A lot of money will be spent there, a lot of jobs will be created," he added. "Home-owners seem to be doing well."

Money spent, jobs created, homeowners doing well. It has been a long time since those things happened in Los Angeles.

The last recession occurred right around the time of the great dismantling of the defense industry, one of Southern California's largest employers. As a result, the downturn was far more crippling there than in most of the nation.

Unemployment during the recession was much higher than the national average — and still is, at about 9 percent. That forced many Los Angeles residents to leave, which, in turn, caused a sharp drop in home prices.



Source: Walker Associates

The median price of single-family homes sold in March in the San Fernando Valley was \$182,000, according to the San Fernando Valley Association of Realtors. That was 10.3 percent less than a year earlier, and 26 percent below the 1989 peak.

But the worst may be over. Alice McCain, the association's president, said business was picking up in the area, even if prices were not.

"There are lots of buyers out there," she said. "There has been a shortage of properties, partly due to the quake, partly because prices are down."

THE 1,157 properties that went into escrow in March mark the best month since 1989, Ms. McCain said. Many of the buyers are moving into their first homes, a trend in force for about a year. Others were left homeless by the earthquake and are taking advantage of a federal program allowing them to buy a home with no down payment.

While Ms. McCain conceded that prices had not yet risen, "when you have multiple bids on properties, as we have seen, prices stabilize and start to go up."

She noted that it was the lower-priced homes, those under \$200,000, that were attracting competing bids.

One recent buyer is Patty Morrison Waggoner, who just after the quake paid \$600,000 for a large home in Encino, an upscale San Fernando Valley community.

"I paid 20 percent less than I thought I could get for this area for," said Mrs. Waggoner. At the height of the property market a few years ago, she said, homes like hers could not be found for less than \$800,000.

"The market has been so bad for so long, it has probably hit rock-bottom," she said. "We're just betting on the come, hoping the market will get better in a few years."

With her new home, she's going double-or-nothing. She still owns another house in the San Fernando Valley that she has decided to lease out rather than sell. She said she expected to hang onto it for two more years in the hopes that the market would improve and push its value up 20 percent.

Mrs. Waggoner said she did not expect the earthquake to hurt her chances. She also cited reports that about one-third of the people driven east by the disaster now wish they had stayed.

But a sustained recovery in Southern California housing depends on a prolonged improvement in the region's economy, forecasters say. In this regard, Mr. Parker said the worst was probably over, even if the best is nowhere in sight.

Still, one factor that has given the market a lift is the drastic reduction in mortgage rates over the last couple of years. At the same time, rents have increased while home prices have fallen, making it more prudent to buy than to rent.

Since last fall, however, rates have shot higher, a circumstance that Mr. Parker believes cannot help the market, although he said he had heard a couple of scenarios, which he considers not very plausible, under which higher rates might provide a lift to the market.

One of those holds that there will be "a rush to buy homes and lock in rates at current levels, in which case we're robbing sales from the future."

The other, he said, takes note of the fact that "people are basically worried about stocks and bonds." The theory goes that with the value of financial assets deteriorating, some will be inclined to buy property as a way of keeping their money in something tangible.

In Europe, Mortgage Brokers Can Guide

By Aline Sullivan

FOR INDIVIDUALS seeking to buy a home abroad, good faith can prove a scarce commodity. In many European countries, the services of a mortgage broker familiar with local laws and customs can be a good investment.

Mortgage buyers secure a loan through one of their lending contacts. The more established firms have contacts with a number of banks and lending establishments, enabling them to shop around for competitive rates. In return for this service they charge a fee, usually 1 percent of the mortgage value.

Brokers can help buyers navigate around legal and fiscal reefs. Widely different laws and customs can make negotiating a property purchase abroad daunting for even the most sophisticated investors.

"Property prices tend to rise suddenly when prospective buyers with foreign accents appear," said Simon Tyler, managing director of Chase de Vere, the London-based mortgage and insurance brokers. "It is important to get local help."

be regarded with suspicion. Would-be buyers are usually better off seeking local advice.

Mr. Tyler's clients include British citizens based offshore who want to buy property in Britain and foreigners investing in the British commercial or residential property markets. What they have in common is a need for a large mortgage: clients at Chase de Vere average mortgages of £140,000 (\$210,000).

Nick Sutton, a financial adviser at RFCL Ltd., a subsidiary of the London-based insurance broker Fraser Group, also arranges mortgages for individuals who want to buy residential and commercial property in Britain but live in other countries. Many recent clients have been Hong Kong residents.

"The mortgage market is very limited for these people," said Mr. Sutton. "There might only be one or two British banks with offices in their area. We can access the whole lending market here and give them a much wider choice."

Simon Checkley, director of John Stuart Independent Mortgage and Financial Advisers in London, sees a lot of U.S. clients who are relocating to Britain and need help in arranging their mortgages.

"The terms available from lending institutions vary enormously," Mr. Checkley said. "Also, there are important tax considerations. It is often in the interest of Americans to borrow as much as possible. Many U.K. lending institutions would not understand that."

port a surge of interest from Russian buyers in recent years.

Brokers are best established in Britain, Scandinavia and in the rest of Europe of Spain and Portugal. In many other countries, foreign buyers are better off approaching the local branch of their home bank or a bank with a correspondent relationship. If all else fails, they can try their luck with a local bank.

A spokesman for Allied Irish Bank in Dublin said the bank does not take referrals from brokers. Foreign buyers simply apply for loans at the relevant branch of AIB.

"We probably wouldn't give them a 90 percent loan," he said, "but many foreigners are able to secure an 80 percent mortgage." In Switzerland, foreigners often

have the most luck borrowing from small banks. These banks commonly operate a risk-weighted scale when setting charges: the higher your perceived risks as a borrower, the more you pay.

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Friday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

[illegible][illegible]

Friday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

[illegible][illegible]

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	52 Weeks	High	Low	Latest	Price
94-95	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
95-96	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
96-97	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
97-98	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
98-99	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
99-00	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
00-01	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
01-02	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
02-03	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
03-04	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
04-05	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
05-06	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
06-07	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
07-08	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
08-09	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
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11-12	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
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85-86	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
86-87	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
87-88	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
88-89	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
89-90	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
90-91	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
91-92	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
92-93	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
93-94	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
94-95	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
95-96	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
96-97	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
97-98	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
98-99	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
99-00	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
00-01	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
01-02	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
02-03	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
03-04	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
04-05	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
05-06	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
06-07	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
07-08	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
08-09	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
09-10	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
10-11	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
11-12	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
12-13	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
13-14	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
14-15	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
15-16	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
16-17	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
17-18	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
18-19	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
19-20	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
20-21	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
21-22	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
22-23	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
23-24	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
24-25	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
25-26	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
26-27	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
27-28	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
28-29	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
29-30	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
30-31	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
31-32	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
32-33	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
33-34	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
34-35	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
35-36	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
36-37	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
37-38	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
38-39	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
39-40	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
40-41	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
41-42	0.00	1.28	19	271	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1
42-43	0.00	1.28						

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姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	职业	住址	备注
王德胜	男	45	山东	工人	XX路XX号	
李秀英	女	38	河北	教师	XX街XX号	
张国强	男	52	河南	农民	XX村XX组	
刘小红	女	28	江苏	护士	XX医院	
陈大伟	男	35	浙江	商人	XX市场	
赵子龙	男	40	安徽	干部	XX单位	
孙丽娟	女	32	湖北	医生	XX诊所	
周建民	男	48	湖南	工人	XX厂	
吴小芳	女	25	江西	学生	XX学校	
郑永年	男	55	四川	农民	XX乡	
冯晓梅	女	30	广东	职员	XX公司	
马长贵	男	42	广西	工人	XX厂	
徐文娟	女	27	福建	教师	XX学校	
高伟明	男	37	山西	商人	XX市场	
林小华	女	33	陕西	护士	XX医院	
罗国强	男	47	甘肃	干部	XX单位	
宋丽娟	女	29	宁夏	学生	XX学校	
周建民	男	49	青海	工人	XX厂	
吴小芳	女	26	新疆	职员	XX公司	
郑永年	男	56	内蒙古	农民	XX乡	
冯晓梅	女	31	吉林	医生	XX诊所	
马长贵	男	43	辽宁	工人	XX厂	
徐文娟	女	28	黑龙江	教师	XX学校	
高伟明	男	38	河北	商人	XX市场	
林小华	女	34	山东	护士	XX医院	
罗国强	男	48	河南	干部	XX单位	
宋丽娟	女	30	湖北	学生	XX学校	
周建民	男	50	湖南	工人	XX厂	
吴小芳	女	27	江西	职员	XX公司	
郑永年	男	57	四川	农民	XX乡	
冯晓梅	女	32	广东	医生	XX诊所	
马长贵	男	44	广西	工人	XX厂	
徐文娟	女	29	福建	教师	XX学校	
高伟明	男	39	山西	商人	XX市场	
林小华	女	35	陕西	护士	XX医院	
罗国强	男	49	甘肃	干部	XX单位	
宋丽娟	女	31	宁夏	学生	XX学校	
周建民	男	51	青海	工人	XX厂	
吴小芳	女	28	新疆	职员	XX公司	
郑永年	男	58	内蒙古	农民	XX乡	
冯晓梅	女	33	吉林	医生	XX诊所	
马长贵	男	45	辽宁	工人	XX厂	
徐文娟	女	30	黑龙江	教师	XX学校	
高伟明	男	40	河北	商人	XX市场	
林小华	女	36	山东	护士	XX医院	
罗国强	男	50	河南	干部	XX单位	
宋丽娟	女	32	湖北	学生	XX学校	
周建民	男	52	湖南	工人	XX厂	
吴小芳	女	29	江西	职员	XX公司	
郑永年	男	59	四川	农民	XX乡	
冯晓梅	女	34	广东	医生	XX诊所	
马长贵	男	46	广西	工人	XX厂	
徐文娟	女	31	福建	教师	XX学校	
高伟明	男	41	山西	商人	XX市场	
林小华	女	37	陕西	护士	XX医院	
罗国强	男	51	甘肃	干部	XX单位	
宋丽娟	女	33	宁夏	学生	XX学校	
周建民	男	53	青海	工人	XX厂	
吴小芳	女	30	新疆	职员	XX公司	
郑永年	男	60	内蒙古	农民	XX乡	
冯晓梅	女	35	吉林	医生	XX诊所	
马长贵	男	47	辽宁	工人	XX厂	
徐文娟	女	32	黑龙江	教师	XX学校	
高伟明	男	42	河北	商人	XX市场	
林小华	女	38	山东	护士	XX医院	
罗国强	男	52	河南	干部	XX单位	
宋丽娟	女	34	湖北	学生	XX学校	
周建民	男	54	湖南	工人	XX厂	
吴小芳	女	31	江西	职员	XX公司	
郑永年	男	61	四川	农民	XX乡	
冯晓梅	女	36	广东	医生	XX诊所	
马长贵	男	48	广西	工人	XX厂	
徐文娟	女	33	福建	教师	XX学校	
高伟明	男	43	山西	商人	XX市场	
林小华	女	39	陕西	护士	XX医院	
罗国强	男	53	甘肃	干部	XX单位	
宋丽娟	女	35	宁夏	学生	XX学校	
周建民	男	55	青海	工人	XX厂	
吴小芳	女	32	新疆	职员	XX公司	
郑永年	男	62	内蒙古	农民	XX乡	
冯晓梅	女	37	吉林	医生	XX诊所	
马长贵	男	49	辽宁	工人	XX厂	
徐文娟	女	34	黑龙江	教师	XX学校	
高伟明	男	44	河北	商人	XX市场	
林小华	女	40	山东	护士	XX医院	
罗国强	男	54	河南	干部	XX单位	
宋丽娟	女	36	湖北	学生	XX学校	
周建民	男	56	湖南	工人	XX厂	
吴小芳	女	33	江西	职员	XX公司	
郑永年	男	63	四川	农民	XX乡	
冯晓梅	女	38	广东	医生	XX诊所	
马长贵	男	50	广西	工人	XX厂	
徐文娟	女	35	福建	教师	XX学校	
高伟明	男	45	山西	商人	XX市场	
林小华	女	41	陕西	护士	XX医院	
罗国强	男	55	甘肃	干部	XX单位	
宋丽娟	女	37	宁夏	学生	XX学校	
周建民	男	57	青海	工人	XX厂	
吴小芳	女	34	新疆	职员	XX公司	
郑永年	男	64	内蒙古	农民	XX乡	
冯晓梅	女	39	吉林	医生	XX诊所	
马长贵	男	51	辽宁	工人	XX厂	
徐文娟	女	36	黑龙江	教师	XX学校	
高伟明	男	46	河北	商人	XX市场	
林小华	女	42	山东	护士	XX医院	
罗国强	男	56	河南	干部	XX单位	
宋丽娟	女	38	湖北	学生	XX学校	
周建民	男	58	湖南	工人	XX厂	
吴小芳	女	35	江西	职员	XX公司	
郑永年	男	65	四川	农民	XX乡	
冯晓梅	女	40	广东	医生	XX诊所	
马长贵	男	52	广西	工人	XX厂	
徐文娟	女	37	福建	教师	XX学校	
高伟明	男	47	山西	商人	XX市场	
林小华	女	43	陕西	护士	XX医院	
罗国强	男	57	甘肃	干部	XX单位	
宋丽娟	女	39	宁夏	学生	XX学校	
周建民	男	59	青海	工人	XX厂	
吴小芳	女	36	新疆	职员	XX公司	
郑永年	男	66	内蒙古	农民	XX乡	
冯晓梅	女	41	吉林	医生	XX诊所	
马长贵	男	53	辽宁	工人	XX厂	
徐文娟	女	38	黑龙江	教师	XX学校	
高伟明	男	48	河北	商人	XX市场	
林小华	女	44	山东	护士	XX医院	
罗国强	男	58	河南	干部	XX单位	
宋丽娟	女	40	湖北	学生	XX学校	
周建民	男	60	湖南	工人	XX厂	
吴小芳	女	37	江西	职员	XX公司	
郑永年	男	67	四川	农民	XX乡	
冯晓梅	女	42	广东	医生	XX诊所	
马长贵	男	54	广西	工人	XX厂	
徐文娟	女	39	福建	教师	XX学校	
高伟明	男	49	山西	商人	XX市场	
林小华	女	45	陕西	护士	XX医院	
罗国强	男	59	甘肃	干部	XX单位	
宋丽娟	女	41	宁夏	学生	XX学校	
周建民	男	61	青海	工人	XX厂	
吴小芳	女	38	新疆	职员	XX公司	
郑永年	男	68	内蒙古	农民	XX乡	
冯晓梅	女	43	吉林	医生	XX诊所	
马长贵	男	55	辽宁	工人	XX厂	
徐文娟	女	40	黑龙江	教师	XX学校	
高伟明	男	50	河北	商人	XX市场	
林小华	女	46	山东	护士	XX医院	
罗国强	男	60	河南	干部	XX单位	
宋丽娟	女	42	湖北	学生	XX学校	
周建民	男	62	湖南	工人	XX厂	
吴小芳	女	39	江西	职员	XX公司	
郑永年	男	69	四川	农民	XX乡	
冯晓梅	女	44	广东	医生	XX诊所	
马长贵	男	56	广西	工人	XX厂	
徐文娟	女	41	福建	教师	XX学校	
高伟明	男	51	山西	商人	XX市场	
林小华	女	47	陕西	护士	XX医院	
罗国强	男	61	甘肃	干部	XX单位	
宋丽娟	女	43	宁夏	学生	XX学校	
周建民	男	63	青海	工人	XX厂	
吴小芳	女	40	新疆	职员	XX公司	
郑永年	男	70	内蒙古	农民	XX乡	
冯晓梅	女	45	吉林	医生	XX诊所	
马长贵	男	57	辽宁	工人	XX厂	
徐文娟	女	42	黑龙江	教师	XX学校	
高伟明	男	52	河北	商人	XX市场	
林小华	女	48	山东	护士	XX医院	
罗国强	男	62	河南	干部	XX单位	
宋丽娟	女	44	湖北	学生	XX学校	
周建民	男	64	湖南	工人	XX厂	
吴小芳	女	41	江西	职员	XX公司	
郑永年	男	71	四川	农民	XX乡	
冯晓梅	女	46	广东	医生	XX诊所	
马长贵	男	58	广西	工人	XX厂	
徐文娟	女	43	福建	教师	XX学校	
高伟明	男	53	山西	商人	XX市场	
林小华	女	49	陕西	护士	XX医院	
罗国强	男	63	甘肃	干部	XX单位	
宋丽娟	女	45	宁夏	学生	XX学校	
周建民	男	65	青海	工人	XX厂	
吴小芳	女	42	新疆	职员	XX公司	
郑永年	男	72	内蒙古	农民	XX乡	
冯晓梅	女	47	吉林	医生	XX诊所	
马长贵	男	59	辽宁	工人	XX厂	
徐文娟	女	44	黑龙江	教师	XX学校	
高伟明	男	54	河北	商人	XX市场	
林小华	女	50	山东	护士	XX医院	
罗国强	男	64	河南	干部	XX单位	
宋丽娟	女	46	湖北	学生	XX学校	
周建民	男	66	湖南	工人	XX厂	
吴小芳	女	43	江西	职员	XX公司	
郑永年	男	73	四川	农民	XX乡	
冯晓梅	女	48	广东	医生	XX诊所	
马长贵	男	60	广西	工人	XX厂	
徐文娟	女	45	福建	教师	XX学校	
高伟明	男	55	山西	商人	XX市场	
林小华	女	51	陕西	护士	XX医院	
罗国强	男	65	甘肃	干部	XX单位	
宋丽娟	女	47	宁夏	学生	XX学校	
周建民	男	67	青海	工人	XX厂	
吴小芳	女	44	新疆	职员	XX公司	
郑永年	男	74	内蒙古	农民	XX乡	
冯晓梅	女	49	吉林	医生	XX诊所	
马长贵	男	61	辽宁	工人	XX厂	
徐文娟	女	46	黑龙江	教师	XX学校	
高伟明	男	56	河北	商人	XX市场	
林小华	女	52	山东	护士	XX医院	
罗国强	男	66	河南	干部	XX单位	
宋丽娟	女	48	湖北	学生	XX学校	
周建民	男	68	湖南	工人	XX厂	
吴小芳	女	45	江西	职员	XX公司	
郑永年	男	75	四川	农民	XX乡	
冯晓梅	女	50	广东	医生	XX诊所	
马长贵	男	62	广西	工人	XX厂	
徐文娟	女	47	福建	教师	XX学校	
高伟明	男	57	山西	商人	XX市场	
林小华	女	53	陕西	护士	XX医院	
罗国强	男	67	甘肃	干部	XX单位	
宋丽娟	女	49	宁夏	学生	XX学校	
周建民	男	69	青海	工人	XX厂	
吴小芳	女	46	新疆	职员	XX公司	
郑永年	男	76	内蒙古	农民	XX乡	
冯晓梅	女	51	吉林	医生	XX诊所	
马长贵	男	63	辽宁	工人	XX厂	
徐文娟	女	48	黑龙江	教师	XX学校	
高伟明	男	58	河北	商人	XX市场	
林小华	女	54	山东	护士	XX医院	
罗国强	男	68	河南	干部	XX单位	
宋丽娟	女	50	湖北	学生	XX学校	
周建民	男	70	湖南	工人	XX厂	
吴小芳	女	47	江西	职员	XX公司	
郑永年	男	77	四川	农民	XX乡	
冯晓梅	女	52	广东	医生	XX诊所	
马长贵	男	64	广西	工人	XX厂	
徐文娟	女	49	福建	教师	XX学校	
高伟明	男	59	山西	商人	XX市场	
林小华	女	55	陕西	护士	XX医院	
罗国强	男	69	甘肃	干部	XX单位	
宋丽娟	女	51	宁夏	学生	XX学校	
周建民	男	71	青海	工人	XX厂	
吴小芳	女	48	新疆	职员	XX公司	
郑永年	男	78	内蒙古	农民	XX乡	
冯晓梅	女	53	吉林	医生	XX诊所	
马长贵	男	65	辽宁	工人	XX厂	
徐文娟	女	50	黑龙江	教师	XX学校	
高伟明	男	60	河北	商人	XX市场	
林小华	女	56	山东	护士	XX医院	
罗国强	男	70	河南	干部	XX单位	
宋丽娟	女	52	湖北	学生	XX学校	
周建民	男	72	湖南	工人	XX厂	
吴小芳	女	49	江西	职员	XX公司	
郑永年	男	79	四川	农民	XX乡	
冯晓梅	女	54	广东	医生	XX诊所	
马长贵	男	66	广西	工人	XX厂	
徐文娟	女	51	福建	教师	XX学校	
高伟明	男	61	山西	商人	XX市场	
林小华	女	57	陕西	护士	XX医院	
罗国强	男	71	甘肃	干部	XX单位	
宋丽娟	女	53	宁夏	学生	XX学校	
周建民	男	73				

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

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GREECE

THE NEW AGENDA

ATHENS CAN LEAD WAY TO EXPANDING EUROPE

Greece's economic and foreign-policy problems are not going to obstruct its responsible leadership of European affairs, including efforts to expand the European Union, says Yannis Papantoniou, the alternate minister of national economy, who recently chaired a meeting in Brussels of European finance ministers.

The positive Greek attitude to Europe became obvious during the first three months of Greece's role as president of the Union. Although Greece does not agree with the overall EU position, it voted for measures to be taken against Bosnian Serbs if they continued to bomb Sarajevo. Greece took the same position at the NATO meeting that decided to give the Serbs an ultimatum.

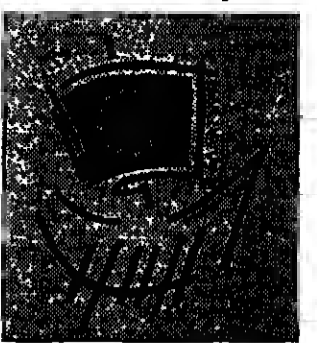
On both occasions, Greek representatives voiced doubts as to the effectiveness of the measures proposed and said Greece would not participate in any military action or allow the use of Greek bases that are shared by NATO forces. Nevertheless, Greece did not use its veto.

The Greek internal opposition was quick to accuse the governing Socialists of violating their principles and letting down Greece's closest traditional friends, the Serbs. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, however, defended his position, claiming that Greece was putting European solidarity above national interests.

Greece was disappointed that within days of the European Union and NATO meetings, the United States proceeded to recognize the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, without waiting for Skopje to open a dialogue with Greece to settle differences about the name of the new state, the use of

Greek symbols in its flag and articles in its constitution that Greece considered a threat to the territorial integrity of Greece.

Faced with accusations by the opposition of leading the country into a fiasco, the government declared an embargo against the former Yugoslav republic, which depends on the Greek port of Salonika for its imports.



Greece is serving as the president of the European Union until the end of June.

The European Commission alleged the move was violating EU principles and referred Greece to the European Court. Greece was to be indicted unless it lifted the embargo before April 22, the date set for the first official visit of Mr. Papandreu to Washington for talks with U.S. President Bill Clinton.

During Greece's tenure as president of the Union, negotiations have resulted in the probable acceptance in the near future of the entry of Austria, Norway, Sweden and Finland.

Greeks favor this expansion and are looking forward to the entry of East European countries to the Union.

"We see the expansion of the Union with very positive eyes," says Mr. Papantoniou. "The more it expands, the larger its weight on the international horizon. Since the United States is now the only superpower, the creation of a balancing force is absolutely necessary." There are historical reasons for Greece to favor the association of former Eastern bloc countries. "Our Balkan neighbors and other countries of the former Eastern bloc constituted once upon a time the hinterland of northern Greek ports like Salonika and Kavala," says Nikos Efthymiadis, president of the Association of Northern Greek Industries.

Throughout the Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman empires, caravans from Salonika carried goods to Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, Austria and Ukraine. "At present, a chartered plane flies in daily from Tbilisi, Georgia to Salonika with a load of passengers who shop in Salonika," says Mr. Efthymiadis.

Recently, representatives of 24 Greek companies from the area of Salonika flew to Georgia, where they signed commercial agreements worth \$15 million. The agreements call for exports such as olive oil, food and machinery. One company signed an agree-

ment for the establishment of a chocolate plant in Georgia, and another for the opening of a supermarket. A printer signed a contract for the production of a magazine and books for a Georgian publisher.

"We found a country that is trying desperately and at a great cost to find its way to a free-market economy," says Christos Fofias, president of the Commerce Association of Salonika. "They need almost everything, especially know-how and raw materials. They are ready to discuss any kind of joint venture."

Albania, the poorest northern neighbor, with whom there has recently been considerable border tension, has become so dependent on Greece that the Greek drachma has become the main instrument of exchange. Over 200,000 Albanian immigrants, many illegal, work in Greece and send money home. Several Greek food and beverage firms have established networks in Albania.

In Bulgaria and Romania, Greek investors are doing a thriving business. "Over 1,000 companies are now operating joint ventures with Bulgarian firms," says Mr. Efthymiadis.

"Basic sectors expanding to the north, mainly in Bulgaria and Romania, are food and beverage industries, textiles and banking. Credit Bank has established a branch in Bucharest, and Egnatia Bank and the Bank



Young and the beautiful: The Greek folk song, which has won renown at the heart of the world, is heard in the streets of Salonika.



Young and the beautiful: The Greek folk song, which has won renown at the heart of the world, is heard in the streets of Salonika.



Young and the beautiful: The Greek folk song, which has won renown at the heart of the world, is heard in the streets of Salonika.

of Macedonia and Thrace are about to open branches in Sofia," says Mr. Efthymiadis. "Business and economic cooperation is the best way to secure peace and security in the Balkans."

Greeks have a long tradition of doing business with countries to the north, includ-

ing Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia. This also explains the existence of large Greek communities in these countries.

"For thousands of years, even during the Ottoman occupation, Salonika has never stopped being the metropolis of Balkan busi-

ness," says Mr. Efthymiadis. "Now all facts point toward the restoration of the city's old position. Greece, and especially northern Greece, is the right platform for expanding to the east. And business expansion is the forerunner of political expansion."

John Rigos

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ADVERTISING SECTION

GREECE

PROJECTS THAT POINT WAY TO GROWTH

Thirteen large public-works projects aim to modernize Greece's antiquated infrastructure, providing at the same time an impetus for new jobs and for investment-led growth. By the end of the century, Greece could have a telecommunications and transportation network on a par with those of its European Union partners.

For more than 10 years, Greece neglected its infrastructure. During the same period, other European and Asian countries invested large sums in transportation and telecommunications networks. With the new era of tele-information dawning, Greece found itself at a disadvantage: roads were badly in need of repair, its tele-

phone system was noted for reaching wrong numbers, letters took more than a week to go from one part of Athens to another, parcels were more often lost than not, railways were practical-

Socialist promise on major investment

ly nonexistent, bank branches stayed in touch with their head offices by telephone and the information revolution was nearly unheard of in the country.

By the end of the 1980s, the major political parties started to realize the simple truth that in today's integrated world, where companies locate production facilities in the country that offers the

most services, governments — not only businesses — must compete with each other. In the 1980s, foreign capital stayed away from Greece because the necessary services were not available there. They were available, however, in countries like Turkey, Spain, Portugal, Ireland and Italy. A decision was made to correct the situation, and a monumental effort has been under way since then — officially supported by all parties.

In the last three years, more than 500 billion drachmas (\$2 billion) have been spent by the Ministry of Public Works on the improvement of roads and ports, supplemented by another 50 billion drachmas from the Ministry of Transport and Communications,

most of which has been spent on the extension and modernization of the phone service. Mobile telephony has entered Greek life: following a successful international competition, two consortia led by a British and an Italian company are blanketing the country with their networks and providing Greek businesses with much-needed and efficient services.

National highways have been extended and improved, ports expanded and dock facilities upgraded. A special fund has been set up to finance airport improvements. Coastal shipping has been thrown open to competition, leading to a dramatic improvement in the number and quality of ships plying the Aegean and Ionian Seas.



Construction of the Athens subway leads the vast infrastructure development that the government plans for Greece.

Greece's rulers realized that it was difficult to make up for lost time and that a special effort had to be made. At the same time, a deep fiscal crisis meant expenditure had to be curtailed and the public sector's borrowing requirements controlled.

The previous conservative government, led by the New Democracy Party, had decided to draw up plans for the implementation of several huge investment projects, designed not only to modernize the country's infrastructure but also to provide an impetus for growth, development and employment. Chief among these was the Athens subway (in the planning stages for more than 20 years), the new airport at Spata near Athens, the Rio-Antirio Bridge (to link western Greece with the northern Peloponnese), the Aheolos River Dam and the new pipeline to provide Athens with fresh water.

Given the country's dire fiscal position, these projects were to be largely financed with European Union funds, mainly from the Delors II Package.

Before losing the October 1993 general elections, the conservatives had managed to start building the Athens subway, draw up plans for the Aheolos Dam and choose a mainly German consortium, led by Hochtief, to build and operate the new international airport at Spata. When the elections brought the Socialists to power, most plans were put on hold pending a review by the new administration.

The government of An-

dreas Papandreu has indicated its willingness to proceed with all major investment projects that will improve the country's infrastructure.

Thirteen such projects have theoretically been put on the front burner, but for

the moment, the only one showing some practical progress is the Rio-Antirio Bridge. The total cost of these projects is estimated at 2 trillion drachmas, and it is hoped that all will be completed by the end of the century. Anthony Kefalas

KARAMANLIS, SENIOR STATE LEADER OF EUROPE

Constantine Karamanlis, president of Greece, has been compared to Pericles, the ancient Greek statesman, but Pericles was a bit of a demagogue and Constantine Karamanlis, now aged 87, is anything but that.

Others have seen him as a new Eleutherios Venizelos, the man who began Greece's modern history. But Venizelos was a revolutionary and took risks, while Mr. Karamanlis walks only on solid ground. This is why, for most of his fellow-Greeks, Mr. Karamanlis is unique and incomparable.

One of the youngest politicians ever to serve Greece as prime minister, Mr. Karamanlis was a successful member of the government of Marshal Alexandros Papagos when King Paul picked him as the suc-

cessor of the old soldier, who died in 1955. Twenty years later, Mr. Karamanlis held the referendum that put an end to the monarchy in Greece.

"For Karamanlis, there is no ideology or obligation to others. His supreme law is the interests of the country as he sees them — and this is usually a clear view," the late Constantine Tsatsos, Greece's first post-monarchy president and a close associate of Mr. Karamanlis, once said.

Mr. Karamanlis was born on March 8, 1907 in Proti, a village in Macedonia, then a province of the Ottoman Empire. After studying law at Athens University, he entered Parliament in 1935, at the age of 28, as a deputy from the area of Serres in Macedonia.

He took the premiership 20 years later as leader of

the National Radical Party (ERE).

In more than 56 years in politics, he has held most of the important ministries in various cabinets, was premier for 14 years and was twice elected to the presidency of the republic.

In 1974, after the fall of the military dictatorship in Greece, Mr. Karamanlis was received as a messiah when he returned to the country. He set up a party called New Democracy and restored people's trust in democratic institutions.

He will go down in history for putting an end to the monarchy through a free referendum and managing to persuade other European leaders to accept Greece as the tenth member of the European Economic Community in January 1981.

According to many observers, Greece was not

ready economically to take the plunge, but Mr. Karamanlis stressed the political reasoning. He was seeking stability and security for Greece, a country at the crossroads of East and West.

In 1980, he resigned as prime minister and party leader and was elected president of the republic for a period of five years. Two months before the end of his tenure, on March 10, 1985, he resigned from the presidency. He was re-elected five years later, in March 1990, for a second five-year term.

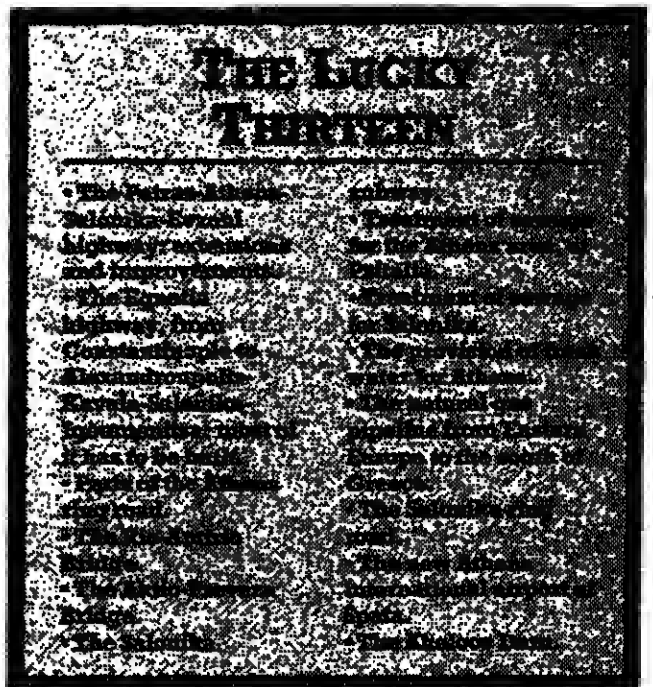
In recognition of his struggles for the European idea, he was honored with the golden medal of the European Parliament, and he has received the Charlemagne, Schuman and Onassis awards.

The Greek president is today the senior state leader in



President Constantine Karamanlis.

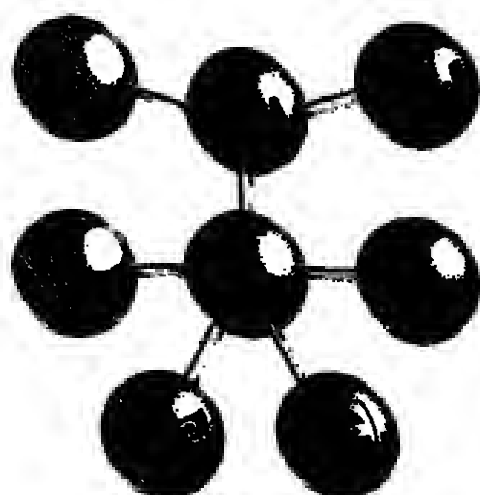
Europe. He has been described as the "Nestor" of European statesmen. And like the aged leader of the Greeks who besieged Troy 3,000 years ago, he is a rich source of sound advice. Like Nestor, he is not always listened to. J.R.



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ARISTOTLE UNIVERSITY OF THESSALONIKI

"I speak to all of you here today, the living presence of our nation! Greek history is a unique compass which has steadfastly directed our people towards the values and the symbols that nurture their sense of national identity. This history has fostered and magnified the responsibilities of each successive generation of Greeks, who have offered works, struggles, sacrifices, and blood to the tree of Hellenism. This has been the seed which made the Greeks great and created that splendid universal civilisation that illuminated the whole world. To our own generation has fallen the honour of defending the name, the symbols, the history, and the culture of Macedonia, fundamental elements of the Greek identity. Today's rally, magnificent and mighty, affirms the message that Macedonia is the Greek's precious talisman; that Macedonia is flesh of Greece's flesh; that Macedonia is the soul of our Nation's soul. Name, culture, history, and symbols together form a unified, indivisible, and non-negotiable whole. Let the political leaders and the government hear our message. Like an immovable rock, a vigilant sentinel, we maintain the struggle.

Let our European partners, the USA, and other countries also hear our message. Let them stop turning a blind eye to historical deceit, for they owe it to their 'distant mother' as the poet says, they owe it to Greece, the illuminator of the world. Lastly, let Skopje's leaders hear our message, and give up their stubborn and fraudulent bolstering of the national identity. Their obstinacy is manifested both in their high-handed appropriation of the name 'Macedonia' and of Greek symbols and in the fact that their constitution enshrines supposedly 'iridentist' principles which can only prove detrimental to Greece and jeopardise the smooth co-operation and peaceful of the Balkan peoples.

I am in a position to assure you that the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, the largest institution of learning not only in Greece but in the whole of the Balkans, and one of the most important in Europe, is well aware of its responsibilities towards the future generations who will continue the march of the Nation's history. The University is taking active steps to re-establish the historical truth with actions and initiatives that are strengthened by its prestige.

Coincidences can be very symbolic sometimes. It is precisely two years ago today that Professor Manolis Andronikos left us, a member of our University whose name will eternally be linked with the history of Macedonia and the sun of Vergina. At times like this, he is with us, fighting at our side. The University community forms a solid front with the peace-loving Greek people and their political leaders and cannot accept without protest the constant insults to our national consciousness and the continuity of history.

The Senate of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki calls upon the international academic community to do its utmost to find a just solution to this problem. The solution must rise above circumstantial diplomatic expediences and guarantee steadfast national, political, and cultural principles and values. Only a just solution will make this a region of peace, friendship, and co-operation for the Balkan nations. Our University, in complete unanimity with the Greek people, has demonstrated its commitment to such principles by deeds and actions.

*Address given by Mr. Anthony Trakateli, Dean of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki on March 31, 1994 during the public rally held in Salonika.

GREECE

SEA STORY: A SAGA OF GOLDEN FLEECE AND GOLDEN FLEETS

When did Greeks first become masters of the sea? Was it when the Argonauts sailed to the Black Sea to get the Golden Fleece, or when the Minotaur from Crete and Santorini sailed to North Africa for trade and conquest? In any case, it must have been over 1,000 years before they sailed to Troy in 1100 B.C. to reclaim the beautiful Helen.

George Katsifaras, minister of the merchant marine, is not interested in going so

More training is planned for sailors

far back to show the importance ships have played in the history of his country. He says: "Without our shipping, we would not have been able to free our country during the War of Independence, 170 years ago. Actually, our merchant marine played an important role in every major conflict our country was involved in."

He is quick to point out the sacrifices suffered by Greek sailors during World War I and World War II. "In World War I, we lost 68 percent of our merchant fleet," he says. "Out of 475 ships in 1915, we were left with 205 at the end of the war."

During World War II, Greece lost 72 percent of its merchant fleet, with 565 ships sunk, 2,700 sailors killed and more than 3,000 injured. According to Vasilis Maros, who recently completed a documentary on Greek shipping during

World War II, Greece lost more tonnage at that time than during the whole of its 4,000-year shipping history.

Greek shipping was reorganized after World War II, thanks to the sale of 100 Liberty ships from the United States. Under the leadership of men like Stavros Niarchos and the late Aristotle Onassis, Greek shipowners gained a dominant place in world shipping. With 1,093 ships totaling 51,503,841 tons dead weight, Greek-registered shipping holds the third place in the world, after Panama and Liberia. "We have 8 percent of world shipping and 45 percent of European Union shipping," says Mr. Katsifaras. If the tonnage of Greek-owned ships under foreign registry is added, Greek shipping is first in the world, with 2,831 ships of over 120 million tons.

Shipping contributes 5 percent of the gross national product, bringing into the



George Katsifaras, minister of the merchant marine.

country over \$2 billion in foreign exchange and employing over 50,000 sailors, half of them in Greek-registered ships.

Mr. Katsifaras admits that Greek shipping has personnel problems. "We do not get many sailors and there-



Shipping contributes 5 percent of Greece's gross national product.

fore our ships have to turn to third countries for part of their crews," he says. "Greek legislation allows 40 percent of each crew to be foreigners."

Greece has signed agreements with some Asian countries, including Bangladesh, the Philippines and Sri Lanka. They provide mostly deck hands, while Greece provides officers.

"Let's face it, work at sea is considered hard, despite the comforts of modern ships," says the minister. "We are trying to make it more attractive. We must bring our young men back to the sea, and we are in the process of reforming education for crews and officers. We are also aiming at attracting European as well as Greek crew members."

Since Greek shipping is occupied in world transport, Greek shipping companies are organized on an international basis and financed through international banking institutions. "We were not geared toward extending credit and financial assis-

tance to our shipping industry," says Mr. Katsifaras. "We are actually opposed to such financing."

By depending on foreign financing, Greek shipping has suffered from international monetary and trade crises. Greek shipping interests were also hurt by the protectionism other countries extended to their own shipping industries.

"That's why we support free competition in world transport, and we also have adopted within the framework of the International Maritime Organization a number of agreements dealing with shipping security and environmental protection," Mr. Katsifaras says.

The only protectionism offered to Greek shipping is that extended to cruise ships and passenger ships that connect local ports. Protectionist measures for Greek cruise ships will end in 1998 and for all passenger ships by 2004.

Gerasimos Srintzis, president of Srintzis Lines, one of the leading passenger-

and cruise-ship companies, welcomes the end of this protectionism. "We should not restrict the entrance of European companies," he says. "We have taken advantage of existing European regulations, and we have our own shipping companies in Ireland and in Italy. Our newest ship will sail in Italy under the Italian registry."

During its current presidency of the European Union, Greece is trying to promote a number of resolutions aiming at better maritime security and environmental protection.

Among these, according to Mr. Katsifaras, are joint regulations for the inspection of shipping, training standards for sailors and lower dues for tankers that have higher environmental-protection standards.

Mr. Katsifaras says his country is in complete agreement with the European Union position, which called for the liberalization of international sea transport during the Uruguay round of GATT talks. J.R.

THE BIG NEWS: GREECE IS IN THE SOCCER FINALS

Greece is in the mood for celebration — the Greek soccer team has made it to the finals of the World Cup, starting in June in the United States.

Soccer is Greece's national sport, but in international competitions Greeks have had a hard time. This will be its first World Cup finals.

It was not until 25 years ago that Greeks began playing on green turf. Until then, their fields were of smooth, hard soil. Experts believe that the improvement of Greek soccer is due not only to the development of proper fields but also to the introduction of professionalism and the attraction of international aces, mostly from South America, the former Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania.

Some experts believe that apart from the improvement of standards, Greece was favored by luck. The country was drawn for the preliminary round in a group consisting of the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Luxembourg and Iceland, but Yugoslavia was disqualified after the dissolution of its federation, and the Soviet Union team became the Russian team, thus losing some of its best Ukrainian players.

Greece finished first, with six victories, two ties, no defeats and a 10-2 goal score.

Greece had a brilliant coach, the naturalized American Alkatas Panagoulas, a 60-year-old veteran player who also has a Masters in Interna-



Modern hero Tassos Mitropoulos, captain of the Greek team.

tional Relations from an American university. He coached the Greek national team in the 1980s, when it made the finals of the European Cup, and was also successful as coach of the American team in 1983, 1984 and 1986.

Mr. Panagoulas believes that his team can make it through the first round of the finals and join the 16 qualifiers in the second round. His players appear equally determined, partly because if this happens, they will share a bonus of \$1 million. An additional \$1 million will be made available for them for every new round they enter.

"Our players will be favored by the environment," says Mr. Panagoulas, who points out that first-round matches will be played in Boston and Chicago, where there are large Greek-American communities. "Crowd support will mean a great deal to my men," he says.

Greece has been drawn in group "D" and will be playing against Argentina in Boston on June 21, Bulgaria in Chicago on June 26 and against Nigeria in Boston on June 30.

"We are a good team," says Tassos Mitropoulos, the Greek captain. "With a little bit of luck, you never know." J.R.



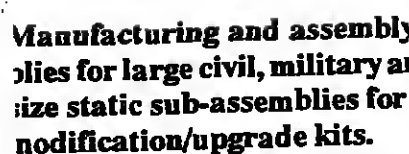
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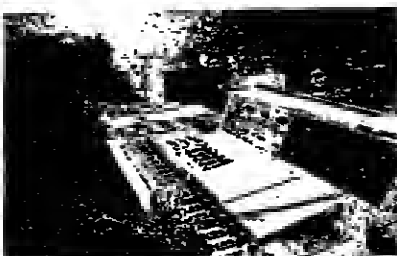
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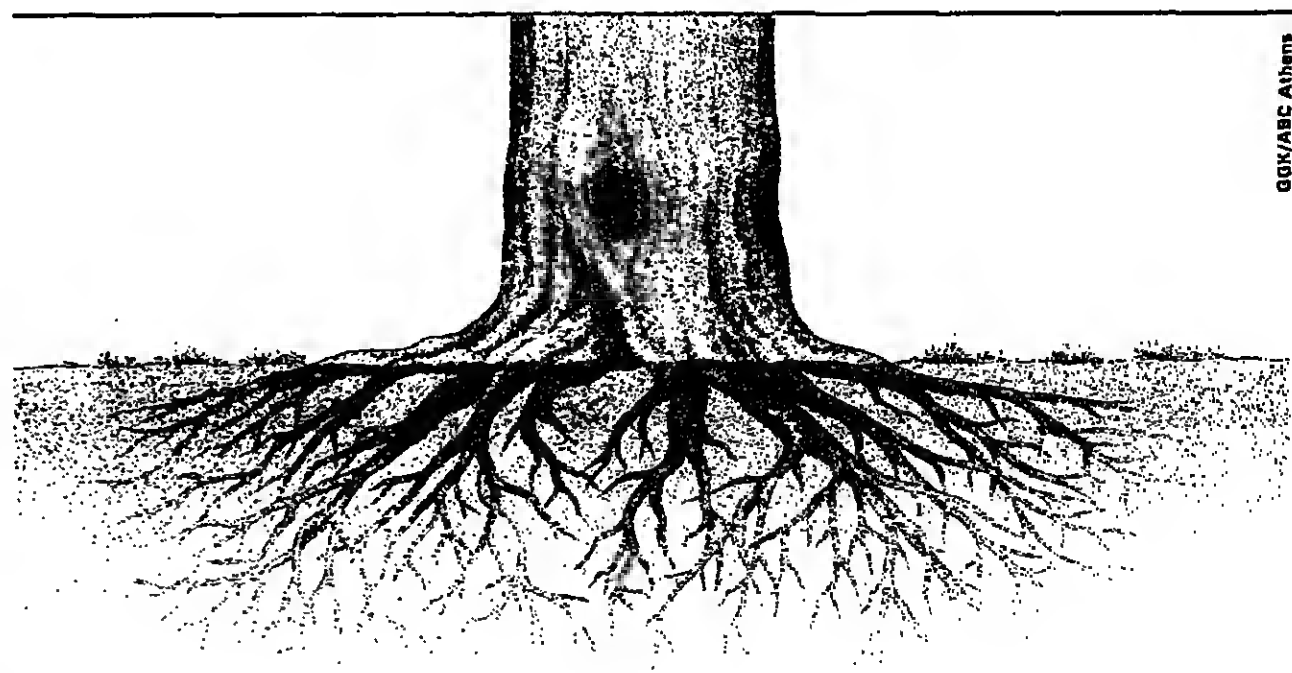


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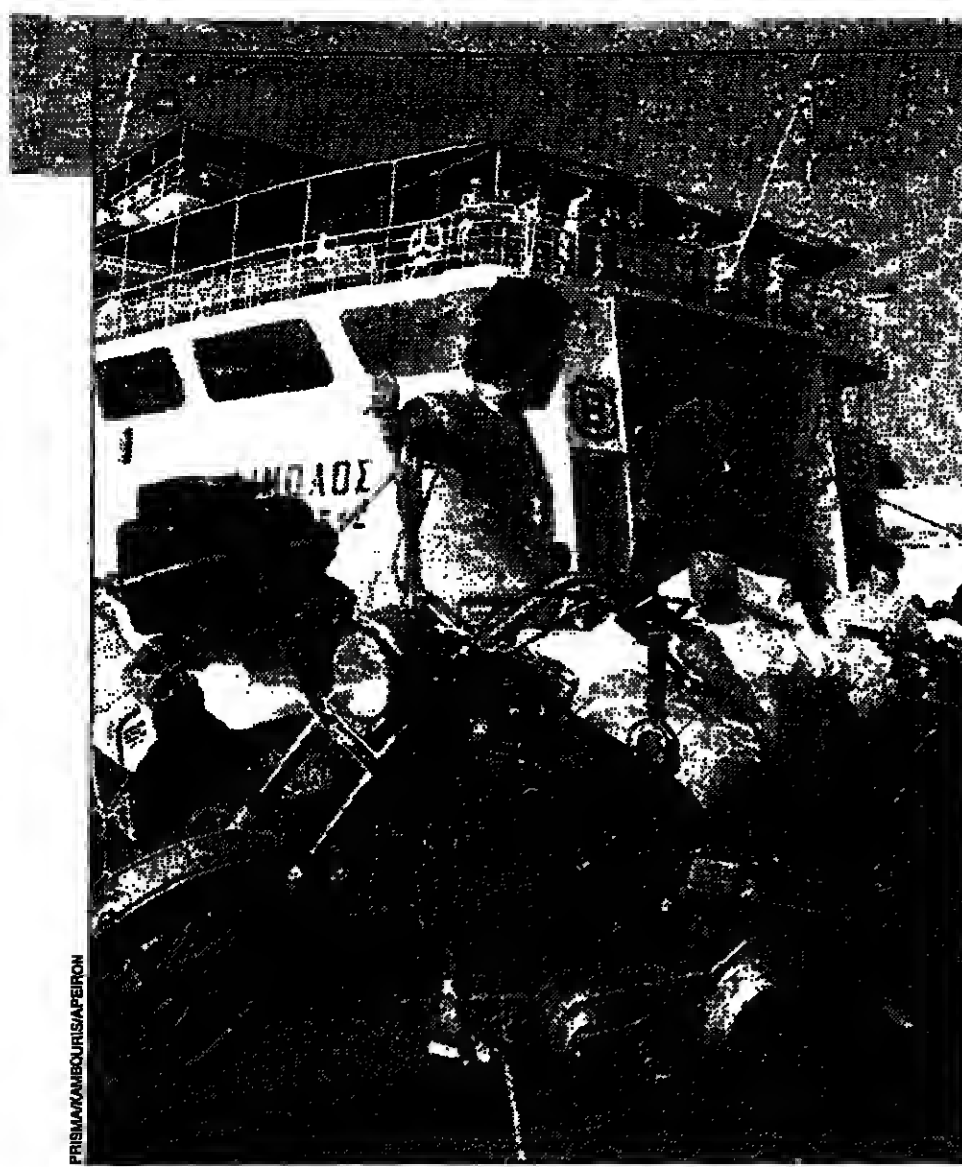
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ADVERTISING SECTION



Tourists on their way by bike and ferry to the Greek islands wait at the port of Piraeus.

SUN MANAGEMENT: TOURISM INDUSTRY HELPS 10 MILLION CATCH A FEW RAYS

Things are beginning to look up for Greek tourism. The number of visitors rose last year to 10.2 million, about the same as the country's population. The initiation of infrastructural improvements, the gradual recovery from the European recession and the misfortunes of such sunny competitors as the former Yugoslavia and parts of North Africa promise a further upturn as Greece aims to become "the Florida of Europe."

SETE, the country's first tourism lobby, formed two years ago and made up of 230 of the most influential companies in Greece, is call-

ing on the government to push for adoption by the European Union of a series of incentives to promote holiday travel from the northern to the southern countries and of disincentives to discourage Europeans from vacationing outside the Union. To attract older tourists with money to spend and to ensure that visitors return, Greece must provide the kind of infrastructure those people expect. Various projects are now under way to accomplish this.

In addition to a planned new international airport in Athens that will be able to handle 50 million passengers a year and what is to be the best underground rail-



Basking in the sun on the Greek island of Mikonos.

way system in Europe, existing airports are now being improved and Greek entry ports from Italy expanded with faster ferryboats, which will cut 12 hours off the trip from Ancona (Italy) to Patras (Greece).

Tourism Minister Dio-

nysos Livanos foresees radical changes in the Greek National Tourist Organization, which has been criticized for its lack of direction and for recent advertising campaigns.

Mr. Livanos has proposed the establishment of a Tourist Bank that would manage the huge amount of property owned by the tourist organization, valued at 3 trillion drachmas (\$12 billion).

In addition to privatizing the country's casinos and yacht marinas, Mr. Livanos will claim \$500 million from the Delors II European Union regional aid package, of which \$110 million will be devoted to hotel modernization. Last year, a new law was passed that sets tougher standards for hotels and pensions, with stiff fines for those in violation.

In an attempt to keep up with technological trends in tourism, a Greek travel conglomerate, the Danac group, working with a team from Athens University, has come up with a computerized national tourist information system called Nadis, which will allow access at the

touch of a few computer keys to such things as a list of available hotel rooms on a remote island, ferry schedules, museum opening times and lists of cultural events.

"It will be the first time the entire industry cooperates on a national project for the common good," the president of Danac, Lefteris Theofanopoulos, said at a recent press conference.

The Greek travel industry already has considerable advantages: The sun shines some 300 days a year in brilliant blue skies, and tourists are offered 2,000 islands and 13,000 kilometers of jagged coastline, ideal for sailing, with the greatest number of clean beaches in Europe.

For skiers and climbers, spectacular mountains — the country's least-spoiled treasure — are everywhere. Greece has been blessed with over 6,000 species of wildflowers, many of which are found nowhere else in the world.

While the influx of tourists has taken some toll, little searching is needed to find a way of life that charms visitors.

Pat Hamilton

IN ADDITION TO RETSINA, GREECE OFFERS FINE WINES

The Greek wine industry, best known for its pine-flavored retsina, is now penetrating the market for quality red and white wine.

Despite the fact that Greece was probably the first country in the world, some 4,000 years ago, to produce wine on an organized basis, the modern Greek wine industry is barely 20 years old.

In the past few decades, Greek wineries have been modernized and technologically equipped, and a new generation of young Greek chemists and enologists have returned from studies in France, Germany, Italy and California, eager to apply their skills. Consumer tastes have also been changing, with a move away from the barrel table wines, which used to be the only offer-

ing at most tavernas and Greek homes.

According to the wine specialist at the Hellenic Export Promotion Organization, Yorgos Papapanayotou, there is not yet a *grand vin* in Greece. "But we can find very good quality wines, *appellation d'origine* and *vins de pays* that are extremely interesting because of their originality and personality due to the wide range of native grape varieties used," he says.

This new interest in fine wine has encouraged the development of a number of small wineries working alongside wine cooperatives and the major, long-established companies, such as Boutaris, Achaia-Clauss, Carras, Kourtakis and Tsantalis. Some of

these wineries use imported grapes (cabernet sauvignon or merlot, for example), either on their own or in blends with indigenous grapes.

Greece can be divided into four different wine-making areas: Macedonia and Thrace in the north, the Peloponnisos in the south, the Aegean and Ionian islands, and Attica.

One of Greece's finest red grapes, xynomavro, which thrives in northern Greece, is used to make naoussa wines. Boutaris, the market leader in the wine industry, has its base in this region and produces more than 25 million bottles a year, of which 20 percent are exported.

While the xynomavro grape dominates the northern part of

the country, in the Peloponnisos area to the south, the prized Agiorgitiko-based wines, the nemeas, are worth attention. The most important producer in terms of quantity is the Nemea cooperative, with a gleaming new winery built with the aid of European Union funds. It produces about 20,000 tons of wine a year. Most major producers offer a nemea, and the best is said to be from Kourtakis, under the Kouras label.

The port of Patras is the base for the Achaia-Clauss company, Greece's oldest winery, founded by a Bavarian businessman over 100 years ago. In addition to its well known Domsdeia label, the company produces some fine wines with the Patras appella-

tion, including the sweet red mavrodephne, similar to an aged tawny port.

The Greek islands are the traditional home of ancient grape varieties. Crete is the most important in terms of quantity. Other worthy island wines include the sweet Muscat of Samos, Cephalonia's robolla and the mandilaria-based wines of Paros.

The Attica region around Athens is planted with the white bavatiense grape, much of it resinated to make retsina. Despite the doubtful reputation retsina has given to Greek wines, it can be an agreeable drink when consumed very cold, in the sun and with assorted Greek hors d'oeuvres. P.H.

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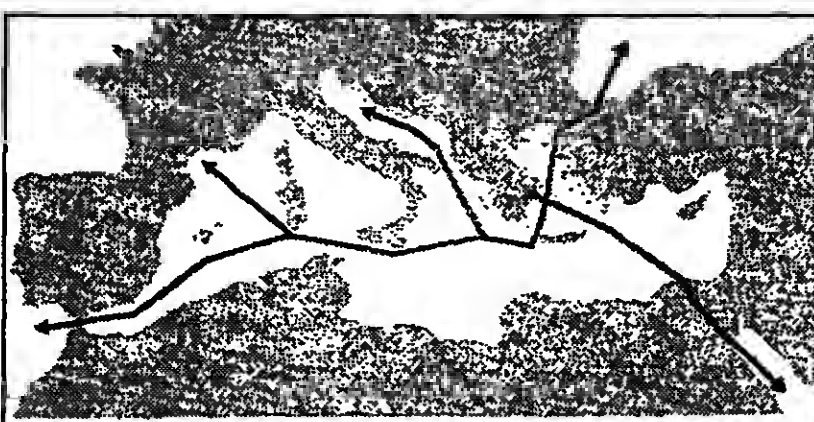
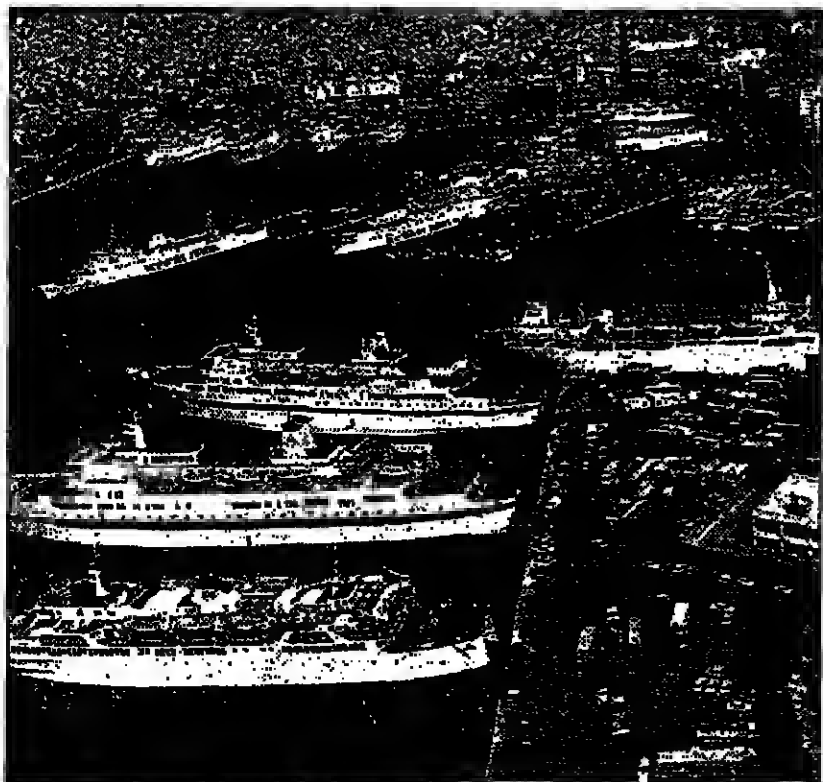
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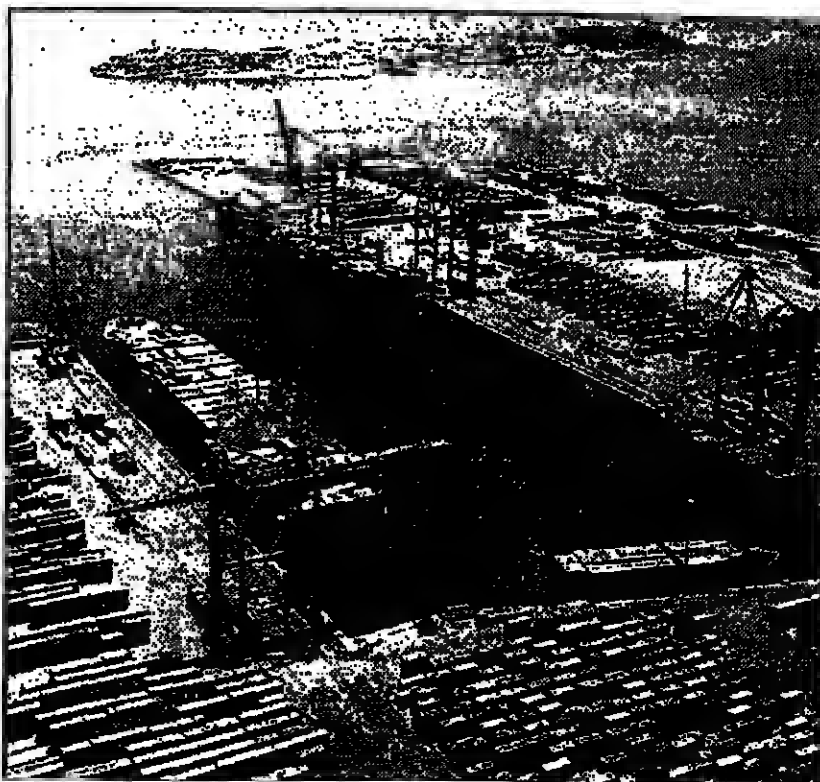
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SPORTS

Phils' Jackson
4-Hits Giants

The Associated Press
A four-hitter reversed Danny Jackson's fortunes against the San Francisco Giants.

Backed by home runs from Dave Hollins and Darren Daulton, plus a wind blowing in, Jackson pitched the Philadelphia Phillies to a 6-1 victory Thursday in San Francisco. He was 0-3 with a 9.60 earned-run average against the Giants in 1993, but blanked them after a

Jackson, who said he's pitching better because he's healthy for the first time in several seasons, added: "The difference today was a much better fastball."

The Giants praised Jackson, yet there have been a lot of well-pitched games against them lately. The team's average dipped to .228, worst in the majors.

Dodgers 13, Mets 3: Orel Hershiser beat the other former Cy Young Award winner, visiting New York's Dwight Gooden, for the third straight time as Raul Mondesi got three hits, one a three-run homer in the eighth, and scored three times in Los Angeles.

Tim Wallach, Mike Piazza and Jose Offerman each drove in two runs for the Dodgers, who had 15 hits. Delino DeShields had three hits and stole three bases.

Hershiser allowed eight hits in seven innings following three consecutive no-decisions. Gooden gave up seven runs and 10 hits in 5½ innings with three strikeouts and three walks — all to Brett Butler, who walked four times in all.

Expos 5, Padres 4: Rookie Cliff Floyd and Marquis Grissom hit consecutive homers in the fifth and Jose Alou drove in two runs as Montreal won in San Diego.

NL ROUNDUP

first-inning run on a walk. Robby Thompson's ground-rule double and Willie McGee's RBI grounder.

Hollins hit a two-run homer in the third and Daulton a three-run drive in the eighth although the blustery weather at Candlestick Park making it tough on the hitters.

"It's been a long time since we've had a game as well pitched as this one," said Daulton, who has gotten all six of his homers and 16 of his 17 RBIs in his last 12 games. "Fundamentally, it was the best game we've played."

John Kruk continues to hammer right-handed pitching on his return from testicular cancer surgery. He singled in the first, hit a sacrifice fly in the third and lined out sharply to center in the fifth, making him 8 for 22 (.364) against right-handers.

Eckersley Fails Again,
Bosox Win on 2 in 9th

What the heck is wrong with Eck?

Dennis Eckersley, major league baseball's premier closer the past six seasons, failed for the 11th time to get his first save of 1994 when he gave up two runs in the ninth inning and the Boston Red Sox rallied for a 6-5 victory Thursday over the Oakland Athletics.

Eckersley has saved 256 games for the A's since 1988, but he fell from a career-high of 51 in his 1992

snapped at a reporter: "Do you want to write his obituary?"

Indians 10, Twins 6: Eddie Murray homered from both sides of the plate for a major-league record 11th time and moved into 20th place on the career home run list as visiting Cleveland won.

Murray, 38, hit a three-run homer, batting left-handed in the first, then from the right side in the seventh hit a two-run shot that snapped a 5-5 tie.

The first homer moved Murray past Dave Kingman on the home run list with 443. The second broke Mickey Mantle's record of hitting home runs from both sides in a game 10 times.

Angels 11, Orioles 8: Eduardo Perez homered twice, driving in four runs, and Bo Jackson hit a three-run shot as California won in Baltimore.

Jackson made it 6-1 in the fifth. Perez, who had homered in the second, also hit a three-run drive in the eighth. He had hit four homers in 180 at-bats last season, but also hit two last week in a victory over Toronto.

Yankees 4, Mariners 2: Melido Perez pitched New York's first complete game of the season, with a six-hitter, and Danny Tartabull hit a two-run homer against visiting Seattle.

Brewers 6, White Sox 4: Dave Nilsson homered and Turner Ward hit a two-run double as Milwaukee, playing at home, ended Chicago's winning streak at four.

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Jean-Jacques Eydelie, the Marseille midfielder, entering the hearing in Paris.

French Panel Demotes Marseille

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — French soccer authorities on Friday relegated Olympique Marseille to the second division next season as punishment for allegedly bribing another team, Valenciennes, to throw a match last year.

The president of the French federation, Claude Simonet, also announced that Marseille's president, Bernard Tapie, would be banned from French soccer and the three players involved in the match-rigging affair suspended until 1996.

The relegation came after 3½ hours of deliberations by the federation's board following a day of hearings with the main actors in the 11-month-old bribery scandal.

The ruling by the 26-member board left open the chance for Marseille to compete in a European cup tournament if it qualifies this year.

The measures, following almost a year of procrastination by the federation, were harsher than expected and incensed a crowd of Marseille fans

gathered outside the federation's Paris headquarters.

Marseille had already been stripped of its French championship and barred from defending its European Champions' Cup title.

Tapie had his director's license withdrawn and was barred from activity in French soccer for an unspecified time.

The board banned Marseille's ex-general manager, Jean-Pierre Bernes, accused of orchestrating the bribe to players for the rival club Valenciennes, from the sport for life.

Jean-Jacques Eydelie, the Marseille midfielder who acted as Bernes's middleman, and two Valenciennes players who accepted the payoffs, Jorge Burruchaga and Christophe Robert, were provisionally suspended from play until July 1, 1996.

The decision means that Marseille could play in either the UEFA or Cup Winners' Cup competitions if it qualified and if FIFA, the sport's world governing body, agreed. Marseille is

currently in second place in the French league behind Paris St. Germain. It is still involved in the French Cup competition.

Citing unspecified threats, the league earlier in the day had postponed Saturday's scheduled French Cup quarterfinal match between Marseille and Montpellier. No new date was immediately fixed.

The special panel heard the key figures or their lawyers once again recount their roles or allegations.

The panel heard first from Jacques Glassman, the whistle-blower from the Valenciennes team who said he had been offered 250,000 francs (\$44,000) to go easy against Marseille on May 20, six days before its Champions' Cup match against AC Milan. Marseille won both.

Tapie has been charged by investigators with complicity in corruption for allegedly attempting to bribe Boro Primorac, the former coach of Valenciennes, to take the blame for the scandal. (AP, Reuters, AFP)

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

West Division

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

West Division

THURSDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

NATIONAL LEAGUE

THURSDAY'S NHL PLAYOFFS

NBA STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION

WESTERN CONFERENCE

PACIFIC DIVISION

TENNIS

AUSTRALASIA CUP FINAL

FIFTY TEST

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

BASKETBALL

HOCKEY

TENNIS

AUSTRALASIA CUP FINAL

FIFTY TEST

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

BASKETBALL

HOCKEY

TENNIS

AUSTRALASIA CUP FINAL

FIFTY TEST

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

BASKETBALL

HOCKEY

TENNIS

AUSTRALASIA CUP FINAL

FIFTY TEST

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

BASKETBALL

HOCKEY

TENNIS

AUSTRALASIA CUP FINAL

FIFTY TEST

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TRANSACTIONS

Caution: Royalty!

Dog Day Afternoons: Hare Always Wins

The dogs, according to Laura Thompson, celebrate the life forces of expectation, hope, desire, greed.

In the 1980s the land the tracks stood on was worth more than the tracks. *White City was razed in 1984. Later in the decade, yuppies graced London tracks, gambling and doing a bit of slumming.* At the same time, the media saw the dogs as an ideal subject for postmodernizing.

"I get very protective of the dogs when I see these people coming at it from their other lives, blithely ignorant of the painstaking accumulation of detail that has created both greyhound racing and the lives of the men that follow it," Thompson writes.

Thompson guides her car away from the neon and toward the steady darkness of London. She talks about her next book, a novel, and about what she calls the warmhearted materialism of the dogs. "It's simple," she says. "I write books but I don't like people who write books. I'd rather be here."

John Denver is performing in Vietnam next month, on May 1 and 2 in Hanoi and May 4 in Ho Chi Minh City. "It's a money loser," said his manager, Bill Thomas. "We're doing it because he and I believe it's the right thing to do."

**INTERNATIONAL
CLASSIFIED**
Appears on Pages 6 & 21

Forecast for Sunday through Tuesday, as provided by Accu-Weather

[illegible]

Homes for Gnomes, in Country Gardens and Suburbia

2 million gnomes is exported to places as far
field as Japan and the United States. But
despite the popularity of Snow White and the
Seven Vertically Challenged, garden gnomes

The industrialization of the gnome-making process in Thuringia in Germany in the 1890s put gnomes in reach of the common man and on the road to kitschdom, said Jouanmais, an assis-

The Polish gnomes are much cheaper than those made in Germany. But the Germans are fighting back on style and quality. An advertisement for the Heissner company in Lauterbach, for example, shows an elegantly dressed couple enjoying a glass of champagne in a bucolic setting. Beside them, a garden gnome proffers the ice bucket.

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Australia	0014-861-011	Ireland	1-800-530-000	Colombia	980-11-6010
China_PRC**	10671	Italy*	172-1011	Costa Rica**	114
Genoa	618-672	Liechtenstein*	155-00-13	Ecuador*	119
Hong Kong	800-1111	Lithuania*	8-196	El Salvador*	190
India*	900-117	Luxembourg	0-800-0111	Guatemala*	190
Indonesia**	001-801-10	Malta*	0900-890-110	Guyana**	123
Japan*	0039-111	Mexico**	19-0011	Honduras**	169
Korea	009-11	Netherlands*	06-622-9111	Mexico***	95-800-462-4240
KOREA	009-11	Newsey*	800-150-13	Nicaragua (Managua)	174
KORAAA	11*	Poland**	0-010-480-0111	Panama	109
Malaysia*	800-0013	Portugal*	09027-1-288	Peru*	191
New Zealand	000-91	Romania	01-800-4288	Sri Lanka	156
Philippines*	105-1	Russia*(Moscow)	155-504	Uruguay	00-040
Singapore	235-2872	Slovakia	00-420-00101	Venezuela**	80-011-120
Singapore	800-0111-111	Spain	90-29-00-11		
Sri Lanka	430-430	Sweden*	020-795-611	CARIBBEAN	
Taiwan*	0080-1028-0	Switzerland*	155-0-11	Bahamas	1-800-872-2881
Thailand*	0019-991-1111	U.K.	0900-89-0011	Bermuda*	1-800-872-2881
				British V.I.	1-800-872-2881
EUROPE		MIDDLE EAST		Cayman Islands	1-800-872-2881
Armenia**	8-14111	Bahrain	800-001	Grenada*	1-800-872-2881
Austria**	022-903-011	Cyprus*	080-00010	Haiti*	001-800-872-2881
Belgium*	078-11-0010	Israel	177-100-2727	Jamaica**	0-800-872-2881
Bulgaria	00-1800-0010	Kuwait	800-288	Neth. Antill	001-800-872-2881
Croatia*	99-38-0011	Lebanon (Beirut)	426-801	S. Kina/Nevis	1-800-872-2881
Czech Rep	80-420-00197	Saudi Arabia	1-800-100		
Denmark*	8001-6010	Turkey*	00-800-12277		
Finland*	9800-100-10			AFRICA	
France	19-0011	AMERICAS		Egypt* (Cairo)	510-0200
Germany	0130-0010	Argentina**	001-800-300-1111	Ghana*	00-001
Greece*	00-800-1311	Belize	555	Gambia*	00111
Hungary*	00-800-01111	Bolivia*	0-800-1111	Kenya*	0800-10
Iceland**	999-001	Brazil	000-8018	Liberia	797-7977
		Chile	00-8312	Madagascar	101-100

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*Public phones require deposit of coin or phone card for dial tone. Dial 010-460-0100 for details.

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- ◆ Collect Calling only.
- ◆ Public phones require local coin payment through the coin slotted.
- ◆ Not available from public phones.
- ◆ Not yet available from all areas.
- ◆ Avoid second dial tone.
- ◆ From public phones only, push the red button, wait for dial tone and then dial the number from public phones, use phones marked, London, Black Off, West, etc.